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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,732—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
				FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
R.I.	THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th July.
†	GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	17th "
S.M.I.	CALEDONIA	7563	W. B. Andrews	24th "
†	SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	31st "
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5053	M. DeHorne	7th Aug. "
†	GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.I.	ORIENTAL	5056	L. H. Moule	21st "
	SHANNON	4106	R. Crewe	28th "
R.I.	SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	4th Sept.
†	GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	11th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
R.I.	PENINSULAR	5597	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
R.I.	THAMES	4112	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.I.	SHANNON	4106	R. Crewe	2nd October
†	GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5053	M. De Horne	17th "
†	THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
R.I.	INDIA	8009	H. F. Briscoe	31st "

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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Bombay, 20th June, 1896.

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Steamer.	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	C. Nicolich	3,672	550	1st Aug. 1896.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	330	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	330	7th Aug. 1896

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CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4060	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
BAGHALIEN	4040	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

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SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

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Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
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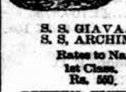

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E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th July, 1896.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1896, is made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 33, Alice Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, from MONDAY the 6th July, 1896, between 12 and 3 P.M. to Members whose names stand on the Register on that day, on production of their Share Certificates.

Members residing at Ahmedabad will be paid their Dividends by the Company's Clerk at that place.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th June to 6th July, 1896 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Directors,

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Alice Buildings, Bombay, 23rd June, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GORDHANDAS LAKHAMSHAND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

PANALAL GOKULCHAND ..... of the above-named Deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 2nd day of July, 1896.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NURBADABAI, widow of VITHALRAO WASSOODEO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

CHAMPUBAI, wife of MORESHWAR ATMARAM, the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 2nd day of July, 1896.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELDS.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses fed on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission &c., or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 539 of 1891, wherein Vunmalidas Rungowandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurruckchund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas, the minor sons of the first defendant by bhowasdas Hurruckchund are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Oak Lane in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and City fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing, and admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square feet two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Medows Street, on the South by the Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the West by the premises of Framjee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of conversation couches, hall sofas, chairs, camp tables, whatnots bookstands, reclining and cushioned chairs, cupboard, iron safe, glass-door cupboard, dressing and washhand tables, marble tables, teapoys, glass and crockery lamps, musical box, 12 light Englishmade chandeliers, &c.

1 new folding harmonium.
1 3 stops organ.
1 surveyor's level, and 3 fiddles.
25 bales, each 5 cwt. strawboards 25" ×30" 4.6, and 8 cx. sheets.
221 asbestos mill boards 1-32".
3 cases woollen cloths consisting of jerseys, tunics, jackets, coats, vests, trousers, overcoats, blankets, &c.,
About 2,576 lbs. of wire belonging to the Government Telegraph Department.
On account and at the risk of Govind Pershad of Cawnpore, ex-Australia.
PMI MMCB 126—1 case, 21 pieces painted meltons, 48 inches.
On account and at the risk of Ramnarain Khutri of Cawnpore, ex-Asia.
PM 2MMCB 127—1 case, 20 pieces diagonal meltons, 48 inches.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Bhamjee Bhanjee, ex-Oronsay.

359-W L & Co. 1—25 cases chlorate of potash.
26-35—10 cases nitrate of strontia.
36-40—2 cases nitrate of baryta.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF AIR PROPELLERS AND PULSATING PUMPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action at their Rooms—

2 48 inches air propellers known as Challenge Fans.
1 60 inches "premier" power air propeller or fan suitable for a cotton mill.
3 Pulsating pumps with suction and delivery, complete with foot valves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the machinery is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shewjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz:—

Gold vak, chak, amalia vara, sankia, bangles kap kada kalpato chin, toolsimati, chittal, patli, mandalia, falkasakli, ivory bangles with gold foils, &c.

Silver vara, athasia, eudia, and utensils.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, TELESCOPE, MECHANIC RAILWAY, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, SHOP FURNITURE, IRON SAFE.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re George Edward LeMaistre, and insolvent, carried on business in arms, &c., in the name and firm of G. E. LeMaistre and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at Church Gate Street, Fort, consisting of D.-B.B.-L. Gun (Jones) S-B.B.-L. Gun, S.-B. Gun, sword, revolvers, air gun, percuss'on caps, loaded and empty cartridges, gun wads gun powder in tins, shot, bullet moulds, gun oil, telescope, mechanic railway, electric chandeliers, show cases, cupboards, writing tables, chairs, copying press, iron safe, pier glasses, stuffed birds, heads with horns, broken steam gauges, empty gun cases, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were:—

PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 2,45,640
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£ 20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£ 818,680
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£ 1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£ 4,360,055

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs.
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 5s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

OPENING THROUGH OF THE RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Government of India, the further extension of the Rutlam-Ujjain from Nagda to Ujjain, where the Line joins Ujjain-Hopal-Ujjain Section of the Indian Midland Railway (1) to the Ujjain Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions with effect from the 15th July, 1896.

The Timing of Trains between Bombay, Anand, Rutlam, Nagda and Ujjain will on and from the same date be as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN.		UP TRAIN.	
	Mail.		Mail.
Bombay ..... Dep.	21 30	Ujjain I. M. Ry. train ..... Arr.	15 10
Anand ..... Arr.	7 43		Through
	Through	Ujjain I. M. Ry. train ..... Dep.	Mixed. 16 0
Rutlam Branch.	Mixed.	Nagda ..... Dep.	16 3
Anand ..... Dep.	8 10	Rutlam ..... Arr.	19 30
Rutlam ..... Arr.	19 24	Do. ..... Dep.	19 35
Do. ..... Dep.	19 0	Anand ..... Arr.	21 0
Nagda ..... Dep.	11 27	Anand main line	Mail.
Ujjain ..... Arr.	13 30	train ..... Dep.	20 57
Ujjain I. M. Ry. train ..... Dep.	6 20	Bombay ..... Arr.	7 15

3. The Rules, Rates, Fares and Classification of Goods on the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway will be the same as on the Metre-gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have DISCONTINUED the BOMBAY BRANCH of our Firm, as from 30th June, and have TRANSFERRED the BUSINESS other than Machinery, formerly conducted by us, to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., Bombay, who will continue to carry it on.

THOMAS G. HILL & Co.

67, Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS other than Machinery, hitherto conducted by Messrs. THOS. G. HILL & Co., of Bombay, will be carried on by the Undersigned on and from 1st July.

LATHAM & Co.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, (free of Income-tax) has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1896, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 27th July, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th July, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th July, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, (free of Income-tax) has been declared, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1896, payable at the Registered, Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 27th July, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th July, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th July, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 14 OF 1896.

RAMDAYAL NATHOOMAL, of Zalva Camp, in the Territory of Hydrabad Deccan, Hindoo, carrying on business in the Shroff Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, by means of his Munim PURSHOTAMDAS VAKHATRAM ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ALEXANDER HARVEY, of London, European, carrying on business in Bombay, under the name and Firm of HARVEY SOOLEMAN and COMPANY, until lately in co-partnership with SOOLEMAN MOLIDINA, deceased, and now by means of his duly authorized General Agent NARAYEN DHONDIBA, Hindoo, residing at Girgaum without the Fort, and AHMED SOOLEMAN ABDUR RAHIMAN SOOLEMAN, and HEERABAI, widow of JAFFERBHAI MOLEDINA, deceased, all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedans, residing the two former at Khoja Moholla and the latter at Palla Gally, without the Fort, and all claiming to be the heirs and legal representatives of the said SOOLEMAN MOLIDINA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Sooleman Molidina, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died intestate at Bombay on or about the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply
MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 5per box.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Cane LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

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DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS,
Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Re. 1 8 per dozen.
" 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, five rs Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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HOME REMITTANCES DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL ..... Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Yuma, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	4,000,000 =	" 8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	"	4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allow

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,575
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,577
Chartered ...	{16,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75	100 / 75	16 p.c.	170
Ld. Mge ...					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£25	£20	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	£1	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,100	all		700
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	71
Arungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	571	60	all	5 per ct.	200
Bombay India ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co'a.	9,207	600	600	dvd Rs.25	725
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co. Ld ...	1,200	1,000	1,000		730
Britannia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Central India ...	1,200	1,000	500	dvd Rs.50	1,810
Chinai Mills Co Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.57	1,110
City of Bombay Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,180
Colaba Land S and W ...	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills ...	900	500	500	35	820
Coorla Land & Mills ...	1,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	675
Coorla Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,300
David Mills ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	722½
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress ...	1,000	500	500	dvd	730
Frazerpur Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	765
Hindustan ...	675	1,000	1,000	30	840
Hutheesingh Mills ...	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bamjee ...	1,500	500	500	25	790
Hope Mills ...	500	500	1,000	50	615
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	680
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
James Greaves ...	2,180	500	500	25	790
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,951	250	250	dvd Rs.10	275
Jeejeebhoy Ballon ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld ...	943	1,000	1,000	30	658
Khandesh ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	980
Kharagpur Manfg. Co ...	600	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanji ...	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs35	925
Leopold ...	1,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10	280
Lord Reay Mills ...	445	5,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,200	5,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,225
Madhavji Dharamsi ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	2,350
Madhavji Vishram ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunbatty) ...	2,498	500	500	15 per ct	
Manockjee M Petit ...	5,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,850
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas ...	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills ...	7,770	100	100	Nil	per
Madhowji ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	660
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,450
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,080
Ripon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,360
Samoon ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,230
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,325
Soondereds ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,020
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,319	250	250	dv Rs 12½	405
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	370
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,800	500	500	25	5121
Star of India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Allances ...	1,000	50	500	dvd Rs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	30	660
Union Mills Ld ...	60	1,000	1,000	...	800
Vijaya Blanket Lakhmishunker O. Mills ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	555	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1020
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Glaning Co ...	107	500	all	12 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownagur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	250	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton ...	8,000	125	125 dv Rs12½		177½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	800	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	200	12	230
Colaba ...	200	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs10	350
East India ...	350	1,250	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort ...	150	2,500	500	37-8-0	1,160
French ...	200	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	330
Hugoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadmurza Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	200	500	500	63	95
Mercantile ...	1,200	125	125	dvd Rs4	90
Motamdi Co ...	4,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Muzmar M. ...	1,000	250	all	15	235
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian ...	8,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	400	500	75	20	38
Samson ...	200	500	500	20	665
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	480	2,000	750	50	540
Surat City Press Co., Ld. ...	276	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs5	1,300
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,780	100	100	15	417
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	12	40
Bathaw Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	75	1,050
Bombay Industrial Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	90
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	600	600	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,200	500	500	12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,200	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Cotton Supply Ship Assn	5,000	100	1	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,200	100	100	11 pr. ct.	175
Kamani & Co ...	4,000	100	100	21	375
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	500	30	900
Marvin & Co. Ld ...	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs5	18
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	6
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	300	...	...
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	16 pr. ct.	1
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	1	1
Port Canning Co ...	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	91
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	2	2
Treacher & Co ...	5,000	100	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co ...	1,200	100	100		1
Telephone Co. ...	1,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	3
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					Quar.
G.I.P.R.Co. Guilandas Stock ...	—	100	all	8 p. c.	2
B.B. & C.I. Ld ...	—	4.10	—		2
Do. Preferred ...	4,000	100	100		2
Do.	24,000	100	50		1

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	27-15 Nov.
	"	27-9
	"	26-13
	"	26-11
	"	26-13
	"	26-7
	"	26-15
	"	26-15
	"	26-9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8-48m., 7-4a. Low water, 1-10m., 2-4s.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mashtari entered, and the steamers Mahanadi and Sabarmati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Puchumba and Lawada left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Monday). Only articles specially superscribed for despatch by s. s. Vindobona will be forwarded.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Monday).

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Bhicoo Sonoo, a Hindu gardener, aged forty, employed by Mr. Nusserwanji Dadabhoy Wadia, was, on Friday afternoon, cutting grass in the garden of his master's premises at Naigaum, when he was bitten on the right hand by a "phoorsa" snake. The gardener was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Hoosein Lallmahomed, a Mahomedan lad, aged four years, residing with his parents at Ripon Road, while playing near a window on the first floor of his house, accidentally fell out, sustaining serious injury to the head. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

PARSEE CHARITY.—Bai Avanbai Dinshaw Dallas has sent to the Committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association a sum Rs. 500 for the promotion of the Kindergarten system of education by way of commemorating the memory of her daughter, Bai Mamai, who was a pupil in the school, and who recently died in the tenth year of her age.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Manuel Goolsing, a native Christian, about forty years of age, residing at Mazarpakhady, was, on Friday last, going along Nesbit Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a victoria, belonging to Mr. Beenan, and driven by his coachman. The man sustained a fracture of the left leg above the ankle, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

DEFALCATIONS OF A BILL COLLECTOR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin charged Motichand Makanji, a bill collector in the employ of Vulabhdas Lulubhai, in respect of Rs. 1,515, belonging to his master. Accused was sent out with a bill to collect the money, and he returned to his master's firm and said he dropped the bundle of notes he had collected. The matter stands adjourned.

THE SUN MILLS, LD.—At the third extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Church Gate Street, under the presidency of Mr. Heeralal D. Saraya, the following resolution was carried by a majority:—"That the capital of the Company be increased from eight lakhs of rupees to sixteen lakhs and that 3,200 shares of Rs. 250 each be issued from the additional capital of Rs. 8 lakhs." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEATH OF MRS. VIEGA.—Our Damaun correspondent writes:—After a protracted illness of seven months Mrs. Viega, the wife of our District Judge, died, on Thursday night, at their temporary residence in big Damaun. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Viega for the bereavement he has sustained. During his beloved wife's illness he did all he could in his power to restore her to health by employing the best medical skill procurable both here and in Bombay, where he stayed with his wife for upwards of a month. The deceased leaves behind her several young children. The funeral took place on Friday evening, and was largely attended.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd hold such a high position in the Indian photographic world that no words of recommendation are needed in inviting the attention of Mahomedan gentlemen and others to the photographs they have just issued of the landing of the late Abdul Huk Sirdar Diler Jung's remains at the docks on Thursday last. The photographs, which are 12 inches by 10, are three in number. The first shows the landing of the body from the steamer; the second reproduces the scene when the people were forming in procession to follow the bier; and the third is a picture of the procession [illegible]. Copies are obtainable at Rs. 2 each.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Inspector Gannon charged Jamal Alji, a hack victoria driver, No. 177, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with cruelly torturing his horse. On Friday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Charles N. Perrean, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, saw accused most unmercifully flashing his horse. He unyoked the animal, and lashed it again in a most cruel manner. Next the accused took a quantity of hay, and holding it under his abdomen, ignited the same. In the meantime the officer interfered, and took the animal into his compound, and subsequently called a policeman to take away the horse to the "pound." Accused was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to pay the pound fee.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of June last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,354, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,023, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 112:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
Hindus ...	267	173	402	842
Mussalmans ...	29	22	112	163
Parsis ...	7	2	9	18
Other Castes ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	303	197	523	1,023

AN EXTRADITION OBJECTED TO BY THE POLICE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Brewin appeared, on Saturday, and handed over a communication to his Worship from the Assistant Political Agent of Kathiawar, requesing an order to be passed to retain Babaji Govind in custody until a warrant from Bhavnagar was received on the charge of theft of some clothes, valued at Rs. 5, and belonging to Mr. Carroll, of Bhavnagar. Mr. Brewin pointed out the hardship to which the accused would be subjected if he were detained in custody for six weeks, as the charge against him was only in respect of a paltry sum of Rs. 5. Accused came out to Bombay as his wife was very ill, and he forgot to return the clothes to Mr. Carroll. His Worship ordered accused to be liberated on bail, the surety being fixed at Rs. 25.

AN IRRITATED CYCLIST.—On Friday afternoon, a labour cart, laden with ten bags of gall-nuts, and driven by Dugroo Gujee, was going along the Musjid siding road, when a European, aged about twenty-years, dressed in white, with blue puttis, and a white sun-hat, came riding on a bicycle from the opposite direction. One of the bullocks attached to the car accidentally collided with the bicycle, when the European stopped the bicycle, jumped off it, and caught hold of the cart driver by the left sleeve of his bundee. The bullocks in the meanwhile became restive, and the driver fell off his seat, sustaining dislocation of his collarbone. The European in the meantime got on his bicycle and rode along the Argyle Road, and disappeared before the police came to the spot. The cart-driver was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now being treated.

INCURSION OF A CRIMINAL TRIBE INTO BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, placed twenty-one persons, belonging to the criminal tribe of Ludhiana, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging them with leaving their country without the permits of the authorities, their names having been registered at Ludhiana, as being members of a criminal tribe under Section 20 of the Act 27 of 1871. In consequence of information received from the authorities at Ludhiana, that the accused had left their place without the permission of the authorities, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, ordered the detective department to be on their alert and watch the movements of such persons. In pursuance of that order, the accused were arrested in different parts of the city. His Worship ordered accused to be sent to Ludhiana under police escort.

A LAD DROWNED IN A MUSJID TANK.—At a quarter past 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a Mahomedan boy, named Oomer Akbar Ali, aged eight years, residing with his parents at Hoozria Mohalla, was found drowned in the tank of the Musjid at that locality. From inquiries made it appears that, about 3-30 p.m., that day, the lad told his father that he was going to the musjid to say his prayers, and was shortly afterwards seen at the bottom of the tank by one Ahmedkhan Imamshahkhan, who gave information to the police, and the lad was removed from the tank, life being then extinct. The tank has four feet and a-half of water in it, and has no parapet wall round it, and is believed, that before commencing his prayers, the boy must have, according to the tenor of the Mahomedan religion, gone to the tank to wash his hands and face, and while doing so accidentally fell in and was drowned. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday morning, on the body of the deceased, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE BABULLA TANK.—About 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Atmaram [illegible], a labourer in the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality, while cleaning the Babulla Tank, saw the body of a Mahomedan lad floating on the surface of the water, face downwards, in the south-west corner. He called a policeman, and in his presence removed the body, which bore no marks of violence on it. On the information being circulated, the body was subsequently identified to be as that of a Mahomedan lad, named Ahmed Moosa, aged about nine years, residing with his aunt, at Imambara Road. He was an orphan, and was supported by the aunt, who earned her livelihood by grinding corn and cooking for other people. When the deceased was last seen by her aunt, he was seated in the front of the house, making a mud taboot; but he never expressed his intention to immerse the same in the tank. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, on view of the body of the deceased, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN WITH A PEN-KNIFE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane charged Abdul Mahomed, a Pathan, having no fixed place of residence, with causing hurt by means of a pen-knife, to one Vassoobai, a Hindu woman, employed in the service of a boarding-house keeper at Erskine Road. For some months past complainant and the accused had been acquainted with each other, and about six months ago Abdul asked complainant to marry him, but she refused. About 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, accused entered the boarding-house through the back door, went up-stairs, where he met the prosecutrix, to whom he made certain overtures. She declined them, and told accused to go down at once, threatening at the same time to inform her master. Abdul became enraged, and drawing out a pen-knife from his pocket was going to strike her with it, when in order to ward off the blow she raised her arms and the knife struck on her right arm, causing a cut about an inch and a quarter in length. The woman raised an alarm, which brought several persons on the spot. The accused was arrested and given in police custody. As he had been once before convicted and sent to jail for a similar offence, he was on this occasion sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST MARWARI.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, disposed of the case in which Chief Constable Ballantyne, of the G. I. P. Ry. Police, charged Govind Varmal, a Marwari, with having in his possession stolen property, of the collective value of Rs. 6,604, for which he could not satisfactorily account. Accused was seen moving about on the station platform at Victoria Terminus in a manner which aroused the suspecions of Mr. Ballantyne. When arrested with the property in his possession, he offered a part of it to the police officer to let him go. When placed before the magistrate, accused said he had brought the property from Indore, and a remand was granted to enable him to produce evidence to prove his statement. Afterwards he changed his statement, and said he could point out persons in Poona who knew that the property belonged to him. Even this he failed to do, and at last Mr. Ballantyne succeeded in finding out Mookhmul, a resident of Hyderabad, who had lost the property some time ago in Hyderabad. The theft was not discovered, but the property found in accused's possession was identified by him as that stolen in Hyderabad, and which belonged to him. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the common jail.

ROBBING HIS MASTER'S GUEST.—Morsingji Gozali, a karbhari in the Piplada State, Malwa, arrived in Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and put up as a guest in the house of Mr. Keshaw Gunesh Deshpanday, at Khetwady Main Road. On the 2nd instant, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Morsingji went out, leaving in the room his small wooden cash-box, containing one currency note for Rs. 50, and Rs. 150 in cash. When he returned home, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, he found the box missing. A search was made, and the box was discovered lying broken open in the privy minus its contents. Narayen Nagoo, who was taken in the service of complainant's host only a couple of days previous, was suspected of having committed the theft, as he suddenly disappeared from the house the same evening. A report was made to the police, who arrested the servant on the following morning on board a ferry steamer, at Carnac Bunder, preparing for his departure to Alibag. On his person being searched, Rs. 97-2-9 in cash were recovered. Some new clothing, which had been purchased by him with a portion of the stolen money, was also found in his possession. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Mitchell charged Narayen Nagoo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of the mentioned money. Accused admitted the [illegible] was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SIGNOR FEDERICO PELITI.—Letters received here by the mail, on Tuesday last, announce that H. M. the King of Italy has conferred upon Signor Federico Peliti, well-known in Calcutta and Simla, the honour of the Cross of the Order of the Cavaliere del la Corona d'Italia. Mr. Peliti is just now in Italy, in his native town of Carignano, which he has of late years very considerably benefited by supplying work to its inhabitants in the extensive orchards he owns in the vicinity, and the factories he has established for the tinning of fruit and vegetables and the manufacture of fruit-preserves, and the people of the place, so soon as they heard of the honour that had been conferred on their respected fellow-citizen, got up a demonstration in his honour. In the evening of the day that the Mayor of the city of Turin, who had been specially deputed to do so, had fixed for the presentation to Mr. Peliti of the insignia of the title conferred on him, the whole town was illuminated, and the Town Hall was packed with people all anxious to congratulate him. The presentation ceremony was very effective, a full band enlivening the proceedings. The Mayor, when pinning the Cross to Mr. Peliti's breast, offered to him, in the King's name, hearty congratulations on the generous manner in which he had expended the wealth he had acquired for the benefit of the people of his native town, and compliments of him on the honour which had been conferred on him. Mr. Peliti, who was apparently much affected, made a suitable reply. There are many on this side of India who will join in congratulating Cavaliere Peliti on the honour conferred on him. He returns to India early in October.

SUICIDE OF A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shiva Bulvant, aged about twenty years, residing with his brother and sister in a house at Parel. About 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, deceased, who was a mill labourer, left home for work as usual. He was then in his usual state of health, and appeared to be cheerful. About noon, Shiva returned home and complained to his sister of headache. He then lay down and went to sleep until about 5 p.m., when he awoke and went out. He returned about 7-30 p.m., when his sister served him with food he ate a little, saying he had no appetite. He then sat down with his brother, and had some conversation with him, and about 10 p.m. they went to bed. About an hour afterwards, deceased was heard breathing very heavily and found unconscious. The police were informed, and about midnight Shiva was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself again, and died at 4 o'clock on the following morning. The evidence of a servant to a licensed vendor of opium, at Byculla Bazaar, went to show that, about 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, Shiva purchased from that shop three-quarters of a tola of opium for four annas. Deceased was said to be neither monetary nor in any other difficulty, and no cause was assigned by the relatives for his committing suicide. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

THE OUTCOME OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S PROPOSAL.—It may be useful to state for the information of students preparing for the University examinations, that the outcome of Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal before the Senate will be that candidates failing at any University examination, excepting the Matriculation and the M. A., but fulfilling the conditions laid down in the following regulations, shall be excused at their option from re-examination in any subject or subjects at any subsequent appearance in that examination, and that candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed. That in the Arts examinations, excepting the Matriculation and M.A., a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject. That in the Law examinations a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject. That in the First examination in Medicine a candidate failing in one subject only, must obtain in each of the remaining two subjects at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in them in order to be exempted from re-examination in those subjects, and a candidate failing in any two subjects, must obtain at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in the third subject in order to be exempted from examination in that subject. That in the Second and Final L. M. and S. examinations, a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject. That in the Engineering examinations, a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject.

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THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High [illegible] trial of the following case was resumed before the [illegible] Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee and common jury.

KILLING A MAN WITH A THICK STICK.

Razab Bahdulia, a [illegible]mber of the Julahi caste, was charged with having, on the morning of the 26th May last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Abdula Muradin, by striking him on the head with a thick stick, and with voluntarily causing hurt to the said Abdula Muradin. Prisoner was also charged on the Coroner's inquisition with causing death by committing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, conducted the defence.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, said that he left his case in the hands of his counsel. He knew nothing about the stick before the court, it did not belong to him.

Two of the witnesses were recalled and asked a few questions by his Lordship.

Mr. Young, in summing up the evidence, said there was ill-feeling between the accused and the deceased and the factions to which they belonged. The learned counsel admitted there were some minute discrepancies in the evidence of Rahima, the widow of the deceased, a poor and ignorant woman; but the jury must remember and sympathise with the sorrow which had suddenly overwhelmed her. It was true she stated that she looked out of the window of her room and saw her husband being beaten by the prisoner. In her alarm and confusion, she did not remember the exact position of the window from which she looked out, and it was really not the window of her own room but that of her neighbour's room. But the main story was corroborated by three witnesses who saw the assault committed, and who saw the deceased lying on the ground. It appeared there were three disturbances that morning in Ripon Road; but the occurrence in which the deceased lost his life was clearly and distinctly defined by the witnesses, Abdul Rahman and Abdul Guffoor, two of the witnesses who gave their evidence against the accused before the coroner and before the magistrate, had been induced by the friends of the accused to change the story they told here, by which they made it appear that the deceased was the aggressor, and that the accused only acted in self-defence in striking him. Mr. Young asked the jury to discard the statements made by those witnesses here, and to accept the account they had given before the coroner, and the magistrate as true. Under all the circumstances, the learned counsel trusted the jury would by their verdict find that the prisoner could not be guilty of anything less than voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Kazi Kubirudin, in addressing the jury for the defence, said they had two conflicting stories before them, and it was for them to judge which of them was the more probable of the two. The learned counsel pointed to what he considered to be contradictions and improbabilities in the case for the prosecution; and contended that, upon evidence like that, there could be no conviction of his client. In the mass of discrepancies with which the case teemed, it became the serious duty of the jury to weigh carefully the evidence of each witness before they came to any conclusion affecting the prisoner. It was the duty of his learned friend to give information on points which had been left in doubt, and which Mr. Kazi Kabirudin particularised at some length. As to Rahima, the widow of the deceased, she stated in the lower court that she had objected to her husband going out of the house on the ground that there had been a disturbance near the mosque; but in this court, she completely retracted her former statement, saying she did not object to her husband going out. On the consideration of all the evidence, and the points to which the learned counsel had drawn attention, he asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the prosecution had failed to prove any of the charges against his client.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that after the able addresses of the learned counsel in the case, his task was lightened, and he would draw the jury's attention to the main points on which their decision would be based. There was no more enmity between the rival factions to which the accused and the deceased belonged, and the jury had to weigh very carefully the evidence of the different witnesses. In the first place, they had the evidence of three witnesses who saw the assault committed. There was enough of evidence; but the question for the jury to consider was how far the evidence commended itself to their judgment. As to the minute discrepancies in the case, his Lordship said, the jury should remember that the witnesses belonged to an ignorant class of people, but that if the jury could believe the truth of the main facts of the case, they should consider whether the discrepancies were not such as might naturally occur. They should also see whether they thought the witnesses had been tutored, and how far their evidence was reliable. As to Rahima, the widow of the deceased, the jury were told to form [illegible] box, whether she was a false witness. When she stated that she saw the occurence from her window, everybody assumed that she meant the window of her room, but no occasion had arisen to require her to point out the window to anybody. Anyhow, whether from the window of her own room or that of her neighbour, she could see the occurrence which she related. There was one point in regard to her which struck his Lordship. If she saw the occurrence from the window, how was it that she did not run to her husband whom she saw struck down? Was it from apathy or alarm and confusion? In fairness to her, it should be noticed that no question had been put to her to explain why she did not run downstairs, or she would probably have given an explanation on the point. His Lordship then read and commented upon portions of the evidence. As to the charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act, framed by the Coroner, his Lordship told the jury to put it out of their consideration as there was no rashness or negligence here, and the assault which the prisoner was said to have committed, must have been planned and carried out deliberately.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for about a quarter of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said: I have not struck the deceased. This is a got-up case.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, you have, after, I am sure, a most careful and patient enquiry on the part of the jury, been unanimously found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. As the instrument with which the hurt was caused was one which could have caused death, it is my duty to pass upon you a severe sentence. The sentence of the court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

WILLIAM BRODIE'S CASE.

The members of the Special Jury who had been summoned to try William Brodie's case, were in attendence at 11 a. m., on Saturday. His Lordship ascertained from counsel that the case then in hand would take some hours. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, said he had ascertained that the Special Jury would prefer Brodie's trial to commence on Monday morning rather than at a late hour on Saturday. His Lordship accordingly postponed Brodie's trial till this (Monday) morning.

MURDER BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

While the jury had retired for their verdict in Rajab's case, the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, applied that a day be fixed for hearing the case of Gayadin Rugbardayal, who had been committed to the Sessions by the Coroner of Bombay, on a charge of murder, on the 27th March. Since the committal, the prisoner had been placed before a magistrate who, upon the investigation, found that the prisoner was of unsound mind. Under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under the orders of Government, the accused had been placed in the Lunatic Asylum. As the coroner had committed him to the Sessions, it was necessary to hold an enquiry before this court, and the Advocate-General suggested that it should come on after Brodie's case, probably on Tuesday next. Only medical evidence would be called as to the man's unsoundness of mind. His Lordship ordered the trial to come on after Brodie's case.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Monday) morning.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 30th June, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97 ...	16,500,000
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Whol. le Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

CONSOLS declined 1-16th per cent. in London yesterday, to 113 5-8; but the price of Indian Sterling Loan remained at 120¼. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £64¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 31 3-8d. per oz., in London; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Bills. The exchange on London unaltered, at 1s. 2d. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £44,000 in Silver to Bombay; £10,000 of the same metal to Calcutta; and £20,000 to Hongkong. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday at 101¼; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·16¼.

To-day the English and French funds are unchanged, the only financial change wired by Reuter being a reduction of the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2d. per rupee.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35½s. per 416 lbs., nominal, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull; and Linseed at 33½s. per 416 lbs., shipment this and next month, business done, to Dunkirk, market easier. To-day, Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is quoted at 35½s., sellers; Yellow Cawnpore, at 35s., sellers; and Linseed, at 33s. sellers; all markets easier in tone.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool at 4d. per lb; and Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for July deliveries, and 3 39-64d. for November-December. The market closed steady; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals the same; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Day's Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 56,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers, at 60,000 bales. The week's Imports were 16,000 bales greater at 26,000 bales. The total Stock decreased during the week by 42,000 bales; and stood yesterday, at 846,000 bales.

To-day, a further advance of 1-32d. has been established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 1-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were higher to the same extent. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians; Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

There were no Cotton quotations from New York yesterday, nor are there any to-day, that market having been closed for holidays till Monday. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,900,000 bales, compared with 6,880,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Beyond 50 bales of Bengal at Rs. 155, no business was done by exporters in Cotton here to-day; but the Mills have taken 4,400 bales, consisting of 2,000 Compta, at Rs. 193½; 1,200 Bengal, at Rs. 155-181; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 170-2; 250 each of Akola, at Rs. 175; and Ujein, at Rs. 171; 200 Jaora, at Rs. 159; and 100 each of Verumgaum, at Rs. 178; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 179 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are Re. 1 higher, all round.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both remained quiet in tone to-day, the enquiry from shippers having been still upon a small scale; the only change in quotations being a decline of ¼ anna per cwt. in those for Linseed, at Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,572	bales.
Wheat	4,593	cwts.
Linseed	4,414	"
Rapeseed	5,317	"
Poppyseed	1,677	"
Groundnuts	1,119	"
Castor seed	1,019	"
Rice	10,612	"

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet but steady feeling this morning, at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No business, however, was reported, and rates left off at the opening quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·49½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A better feeling has prevailed in this market to-day, and rates advanced to 109 5-16 for cash, and 109 1-8 for the July Settlement, in a firm market, closing on the same level.

SHARES.—Prices have fluctuated slightly, the changes as per our revised list being about as much in favour of as against buyers. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,455 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dholleras	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	31 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of	Cotton	53,000	bales.
" "	Surats	900	"
" Imports of	Cotton	26,000	"
" "	Surats	5,000	"
" Stock of	Cotton	846,000	"
"	Surats	59,090	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 3.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Latimbro, left Hongkong for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

German mail steamer Darmstadt, from Amen and Praz Henrich, from China arrived.

JULY 5.

French mail steamers Polynisien, from Australia and Caledonien, from China arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1896, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miner'l Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	137	2	207
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	35,41,532	67,23,516	1,46,430	1,04,11,508
Total for 25 weeks.	36,54,532	69,53,516	1,50,430	1,07,58,508
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,197	3,98,682	3,673	5,41,552
Per mile of Ry do.	83	238	2	323
Total to corresponding date do.	36,07,526	94,63,681	1,29,390	1,32,05,597

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,94,552
Ditto. to date ..... " 24,47,089

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BILLIMORIA—July 5, opposite Charni Road Station, Hormusjee Maneckjee Billimoria, Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SAINT—June 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Ralph R Saint, Esq., of the Kooawalla Tea Estate, Dehra Dun, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAZELY—July 2, at Perambur, Edgar Christopher, the dearly loved child of Christopher Nicholas Bazely, Incumbent of Perambur, and Alice Wilhelmina, his wife, aged 1 year and 17 days.

HOLT—June 23, at Landour, Gladys Mary, infant daughter of Surgeon-Captain R H E Holt, A M S, aged 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1896.

WHEN one is a diplomatist, said Prince Bismarck, one must sometimes diplomatise. In other words, diplomatists must sometimes say the thing that is not, and unsay the thing that is. As it is all for the good cause, no patriot will object to the diplomatist representing his own nation diplomatising as much as may be deemed necessary or even expedient; he reserves moral condemnation for the diplomatic taradiddles told by the representative of a rival Power. This is all in the game and no one is a penny the worse. Trouble begins when Governments or their diplomatists blurt out the truth, or as much of it as is likely to contribute to the general acceptance of its opposite. It is awful to contemplate such a contingency as all diplomatists finding themselves suddenly immured in the Palace of Truth, and compelled in spite of themselves to say exactly what they think of each other and of their pretensions to a monopoly of zeal for the triumph of legality and right, the maintenance of peace, in the interest of industrial progress, humanity, civilisation, and the like. The best example of what would be the probable result of a state of things in which the secrets of diplomacy would stand revealed to the world at large, as Madame Blavatsky revealed Isis to the wondering gaze of Theosophists, is to be found in the Green Book recently published by the Rudini Ministry. This literary emerald of the first water was intended for the enlightenment of the worshippers at the shrine of Signor Crispi, and incidentally, of the European public in general, as to the true inwardness of the sudden resolve of the British Government to send an Egyptian force to Dongola to effect a diversion in favour of the garrison of Kassala. The Crispi Cabinet, shortly before the defeat of the Italian army at Adowa, which led to its fall, published a Green Book, in which the despatches interchanged between London and Rome on certain phases of the Abyssinian difficulty were presented in such a form as to convey the impression that the British Government were prepared to co-operate with Italy and had given permission for the landing of a force at Zeila to march against Menelik's southern provinces. The object of this publication was to create the belief that it would be an unpatriotic act for the Opposition in the Chambers to embarass or endanger a Cabinet which had secured the promise of help from Great Britain in the Abyssinian Campaign. The Rudini Government, which succeeded to office on the resignation of Signor Crispi, had to confront a Chamber in which the fallen Minister had still a majority. He had also to take note of the undisguised dissatisfaction of France with the proposed expedition via Zeila. The distrust, not to say hostility, of the French Cabinet was greatly aggravated by the suspicion that Great Britain and Italy were acting in concert with a view to further developments on that side of Africa. So marked was this feeling that Lord Salisbury, who had, in the first instance, suggested the advisability of landing a force at Zeila, afterwards qualified this implied permission by stating that the Italian Government should ask for the consent of France to the sending of an expedition by the caravan route between Zeila and Harrar—that route having been neutralised, with Harrar itself, by an agreement between the British and French Governments. It was under the circumstances that in the words of the new Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs it was decided to be "absolutely necessary" to remove suspicion and enlighten Parliament by publishing despatches which had been suppressed in the Crispi Green Book, and to give in their entirety the documents which had been manipulated.

Amongst the papers thus made public, were despatches from General Ferrero, the Italian Ambassador in London, to the Foreign Minister, giving certain conversations with Lord Salisbury, the correctness of which it is only fair to say has been impugned. As they stand, they make the Prime Minister of England appear in a somewhat equivocal light, as in the following passage:—"I considered that it would be advisable to put into writing, and to submit to Lord Salisbury, what he had verbally promised me. This was the more necessary, inasmuch as having encouraged me to ask for the route through Zeila, Lord Salisbury, sheltering himself behind the opposition of the India Office, showed himself wavering in regard to his promise. I was obliged to force his hand by reminding him that I desired to avoid a refusal for my Government and for myself, adding that a refusal would be the more unexpected inasmuch as the request had been suggested by himself. All this had for a result the confirmation of the concession of the Zeila route. But I nevertheless still saw reason for doubt; I wrote with the consent of your Excellency the subjoined note. I concerted the tenor of the Note with Lord Salisbury, so as to eliminate any objections on his part." According to this account Lord Salisbury suggested that Italy should request permission to disembark an expedition at Zeila, and then drew back when the India Office—by which we must understand the Goverament of India—was strongly opposed to such a step. The Indian Government was influenced in this matter by a prudent regard for the interest of the garrison and population of Aden; both being dependent for part of their food supply on the Somali country around Berber and Zeila. It was solely with this view that possession was informally taken of that part of the Egyptian dominions when the general debacle of the Khedviate following upon the suppression of Arabi's military revolt by Lord Wolseley's expedition, left that and other provinces derelict. A small force of one or two hundred sepoys are sufficient to give the necessary protection to the Political officer who resides at Berber to prevent the Somalis from indulging in their hereditary intertribal feuds, by impressing upon them the necessity of keeping the peace if they desire to have a share in the not unprofitable business of supplying the Aden market with sheep and other products of their country. But the supply is not large or capable of indefinite expansion, the resources of Somaliland being limited by the deficiency or almost total absence of water in the arid interior.

Apparently the Italians were as little aware of the waterless character of this region as the British authorities were of that between Suakin and Berber when it was decided twelve years ago to march a considerable army to Berber from that port to co-operate with Lord Wolseley's expedition to rescue Gordon at Khartoum. But while there are wells at long intervals on the Suakin Berber route, capable of meeting the needs of small bodies of men, there is little or nothing of the kind in the interior of Somaliland; there is certainly no water-supply sufficient for the needs of a force large enough to make an impression on the Southern Province of Abyssinia. The Italians would have learned the true state of the case had they been unfortunate enough to obtain the sanction for which they applied—at the instance, according to the Green Book, of Lord Salisbury himself. Had his Lordship a few weeks' lion-shooting tour in the Somali country, he would never have made such a suggestion. It can scarcely be said with any degree of truth that it was simply to save the Italian contingent from a very disagreeable experience that the Government of India opposed the proposal to land an Italian force at Zeila to make a diversion against Menelik, via Harrar. They looked at the matter from a wholly different standpoint. Indian interests in Somali land entirely centre in the necessity of preserving it as a source of supply for Aden. A foreign military force traversing that region would leave nothing for the Aden market. The garrison would have to indent upon distant Bombay for fresh meet and vegetables. But that was not the only danger to be discerned in the proposal. Neither Berber nor Zeila is fortified; no fort or force of any kind exists for protection of the open country. If Menelik found that a hostile force was moving on his Southern frontier from the Somali Coast, it would be only too probable that he would return the compliment by raiding the Somali country and making a clean sweep of all its scanty resources in camels and sheep. The fact that the French Government considered itself as aggrieved by the disregard of the neutralisation of Harrar by the permission accorded to Italy did not lessen the possibility of embarrassing complications, if an expedition destined to cut the communications between the French settlements on the Bay of Sajmah were allowed to disembark at Zeila. When these considerations were brought to Lord Salisbury's notice it was very natural that he should hesitate when asked to give effect to his own suggestion, which the Italian Ambassador chooses to describe as a promise. It was unfortunate that these considerations were not present to the Premier's mind at an earlier period, so that the suggestion might not have been made. To escape from the dilemma the Italian Government was requested to obtain the concurrence of France in the proposed utilisation of the neutralised route from Zeila to Harrar—a request which Signor Crispi not unreasonably regarded as little less than a bitter gibe. But it was nothing of the kind. No reference was made to the incident in the carefully edited Green Book, but it is given in its full proportions in the second edition. It was very likely in reference to the acrimonious correspondence on this subject that the British Ambassador at Rome held out the threat that if certain matters were published the British Government would submit to Parliament other correspondence—probably that with the French Government on the Anglo-French agreement. Had this threat been made good, the public would have learned some other piquant details.

LIKE many a newly-started journal the Indian Institute at Oxford which Lord George Hamilton opened the other day is intended to supply a "long felt want," but let us hope it will not, like so many newspapers which thus describe their purpose, come to a premature end. Lord George Hamilton remarked that the Institute, by encouraging the study of Indian subjects, would deepen Great Britain's hold on the affections of the Indian races. Reuter leaves us to divine how the Secretary of State established the connection between cause and effect in this remark. But there can be no doubt that he meant that the more Indian questions are studied at Home, the more likely will public opinion favour wise and just administration of this great Eastern Dependency of Britain. This public sentiment will have a favourable effect on the policy pursued by the Home Government towards India, and will thus deepen the loyalty and attachment of the native races. We only wish that by some rapid and unique process the effect the Institute is expected by Lord George Hamilton to produce, could first show itself in the result of the debate that is to take place to-night on the question of the Indian Contingent to Suakin. That of course is impossible for the Institute is but a thing of yesterday, and we can only rely on the other forces at work which may serve to seriously diminish the Government majority on this question. Meanwhile we can only wonder at the inconsistency shown by a Secretary of State, who one day writes a despatch to the Viceroy insisting on charging India with a burden she ought not in equity be called upon to pay, and the next goes to Oxford and speaks of the means by which India's affection towards Great Britain may be increased. Only a few hours before he addressed the assembly at the Indian Institute Lord George Hamilton had turned a deaf ear to a solemn assurance on the part of the responsible administrators of this Empire that they "could conceive nothing which was more likely to alienate from England the feeling of the natives of this country" than the course which the Secretary of State had announced his intention to follow. The disseverance of sentiment from actual practice on the part of a responsible statesman could scarcely go further than this. In regard to the Institute itself little need be said, as the purpose of its creation is well-known. The library includes a valuable collection of about 3,000 volumes, presented by Sir M. Monier-Williams, and the Malan books which have been transferred to and almost entirely fill the shelves of the large front room in the basement of the Institute building. The volumes which form the general library have been rearranged in such a manner that all works directly connected with India occupy five compartments together, while all books which treat of non-Indian Eastern languages or are of a more general character, such as the journals of Oriental societies or works on religion and mythology, are placed in the gallery. The card-catalogue has progressed far enough to include all the Sanskrit and Pali books, as well as those which deal with the geography, history, and archæology of India. The library has lately been enriched not only by direct purchases but also by valuable donations on the part of Mr. H. Baden-Powel, Mr. W. Symonds, late of the Madras Civil Service. The Thakur Sahib of Gondal recently contributed £4,500, and Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, the celebrated musician of Calcutta, has presented a magnificent collection of Indian musical instruments and other costly gifts. If the Institute fulfills the glowing anticipations formed of it by Lord George Hamilton, injustice to India such as that which he is going to ask Parliament to sanction to-night will in coming years be so contrary to public sentiment at Home as to be well nigh impossible.

ANOTHER draft of nearly six hundred mechanics and coolies for the Uganda Railway left Bombay on Saturday by the British Indian boat Lawada. The event closely follows, and to some extent explains, the enhanced vote of three million pounds sterling for the Railway which Parliament has voted by a majority of two hundred. In recommending the transfer of Uganda from the Imperial British East Africa Company to the Crown, two or three years ago, the late Sir Gerald Portal declared that until a railway was built from the coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza, any organisation or system of administration for the county must be merely a makeshift. A Committee was appointed by the late Government to consider the question, and issued its report last August, Lord Salisbury's administration having come into power in the meantime. The report was strongly in favour of a line constructed and worked by the Government directly from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza. The gauge recommended was three feet, and the total cost of construction was estimated at £1,755,000 or £2,700 per mile. But this estimate failed to take adequate account of the extreme indolence of the Swahilis and the practical impossibility of getting them to work, save by coercive measures reducing them to a slavery, which the British public would never countenance. The result is that Indian labour is being obtained and conveyed to Mombassa at considerable cost for the work of railway construction, thus affording another proof that the development of British spheres of influence in East Africa and other parts on the Dark Continent, where the labour problem blocks the way, is dependent upon the industrial reserves of this Empire. Discussing some remarks of ours on this subject a few weeks ago, the able writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* remarked: "Indian labour gives us an industrial advantage over our European rivals in tropical and subtropical Africa scarcely less important than the military advantages we derive from the command of the Indian warlike races," and he pointed the obvious moral that it would be as reasonable to compel the Indian Government to pay the cost of industrial developments effected by Indian labour as to make them pay for the privilege of lending troops to reconquer the Soudan. But of course the Home Government would never think of asking India for the difference between the original estimate and the three millions now voted for the Uganda line—a necessity largely brought about by the impossibility of carrying on the work without indenting upon India's labour supply. To use the words of *Punch*, India may say just as reasonably in regard to the Soudan as in regard to Uganda: "If I find the men, why should I find the money too?"

THE National Bank of India, Limited, has opened a branch at Mombassa.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, and the two preceding days, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and a common jury, Razab Bahdull, a young Julahi, was charged with having, on the morning of the 20th May last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Abdula Muradin by striking him on the head with a thick stick, and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt. Prisoner was also charged, on the Coroner's inquisition, with causing death by a rash and negligent act. After a trial extending over three days, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing hurt; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

WE hear that Mr. Mant is arranging for a series of organ recitals to be given twice a month in the Cathedral. The first of these will take place on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 6 p. m., when Surgeon-Captain Jennings will preside at the organ. The second recital will be at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and Mr. Mant will then play Collections will be made on each occasion in aid of the fund for improvements to the organ. These recitals will doubtless afford much pleasure to the music lovers of Bombay.

PRINCE KIRITSINHJI of Rajpipla, accompanied by Mr. W. Wallinger, the Forest Officer, arrived here by the post passenger train on the evening of the 2nd instant, and have taken their residence in the Great Western Hotel. The Prince

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUAKIN CHARGES QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, in the Commons, said that seven members of the India Council were in favour of charging India with the cost of the Suakin Expedition, and four members were against it, *viz.*, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir James Peile, Mr. Robert Hardie, and Mr. Le Marchant.

The Resolution on the Suakin question is fixed to be brought forward in the Commons on Monday next.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

JULY 5.

The University cricket match, played at Lords, has resulted in a draw.

In their first innings Cambridge made 319 runs, and in the second 212.

The Oxford eleven scored 202 in their first innings, and 328 in the second for the loss of six wickets.

AUSTRALIA *VS.* NORTH OF ENGLAND.

The Australians have beaten an eleven representing the North of England, by 42 runs.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The official *Gazette* notifies the inclusion of Unyoro, also part of the British sphere, to the westward of Uganda and Unyoro, within the Uganda Protectorate.

DEBATE ON CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

During the discussion in the Commons, last night, of the Foreign Office Estimates, a debate took place on Crete, in the course of which Mr. Curzon said that neither the Christians nor Mussalmans in Crete were like lambs, but both suffered from bad government.

Great Britain, he said, had acted in complete concert with the powers, and no British isolated action was intended in that quarter.

NEW KING OF MATABELELAND.

Lobengula's son, Nyamanda, who is the active promoter of the present rebellion, has been chosen as King of Matabeleland.

THE RISING IN CRETE.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Porte had agreed unconditionally to all the points pressed for by the Ambassadors of the Powers relative to Crete.

TURKISH RESERVES SUMMONED.

The Turkish reserves at Salonica have been summoned for service.

HONORS FOR LI HUNG CHANG.

BERLIN, JULY 4.

Li Hung Chang has received the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle in diamonds from the Emperor William.

At a banquet given in Li Hung Chang's honor at Cologne it was announced on his behalf that he hoped his visit would arouse no unjustified expectations. The object of his journey was to promote a more friendly understanding with Germany, and on returning to his country he would report what he had seen.

ARRIVAL OF LI HUNG CHANG IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, JULY 4.

Li Hung Chang arrived here, to-day, and had an official reception.

His Excellency will have an audience of the Queen Regent on Monday.

RETURN OF THE CZAR TO ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 4.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar, having recovered from his attack of jaundice, made his State entry into St. Petersburg to-day. The ceremony was very brief, and shorn of any brilliancy.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The sudden death is announced of General George Forbes Hogg.

[Lieut.-General A. G. F. Hogg served as Adjutant of the 1st Sind Horse in the Persian campaign of 1857 (Medal with Clasp). In 1858-59 he served with the forces in Kandeish and the Nizam's country; and with his Regiment at Canton during the China war of 1900. Served throughout the Abyssinian campaign as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, Medal, and Brevet of Major). Served in the Afghan war in 1879-80 as Director of Transport with the Bombay Reserve Brigate on the Candahar line, and was present during the investment of Sherpore and in the operations round Cabul in December 1879 (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Colonel, Medal with clasp).]

DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE *ASIAN*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Telegraphic intelligence was received in Calcutta yesterday of the death in London of Mr. W. H. Targett, the proprietor of the *Asian*. Mr. Targett left Calcutta a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health, and it appears that he was struck down with paralysis of the brain ten minutes after arriving in London, where he died on Thursday, after being unconscious for five days.

A BARODA HEIRSHIP CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JULY 4.

In the litigation case involving the recognition of heirship of Sittaram Narayen, now being heard before the Judicial Council of the Baroda State, Mr. Sydenham Smith, of Poona, finished his argument for the appellant yesterday. Mr. Chobal, of Bombay, concluded presenting his case for the respondent to-day. The hearing was further postponed to the 17th instant for Mr. Smith's reply.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 4.

10 p.m.	81·5

SUNDAY, JULY 5.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	86·3
6 p.m.	84·2

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THRILLING MOMENTS.

The thousands who were fortunate enough to be at Epsom when Persimmon and St. Frusquin fought out their ever-to-be-remembered finish for the Derby of 1896 may well be forgiven their temporary aberration, for enthusiasm on such rare occasions as these runs through an assemblage of Englishmen like an electric thrill. The man, who could stand and gaze unmoved upon such a scene has yet to be discovered. But if the enormous crowd felt this exciting thrill, what must have been the feelings of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the supreme moment of the number of his horse being hoisted. The indescribable feeling of pleasure, delight, satisfaction, gratification, or what you will must have been well-nigh over-powering. It even does one good to read of the stirring scenes in the newspapers, and we ought to feel thankful, I think, that the journalists and editors have made the most of the occasion. These grand and unmistakable outbursts of loyalty to the Throne tend to teach a lesson alike to our friends and our foes—a lesson to our friends that it is worth while to grasp hands in good fellowship with England; to what enemies we may posses it may teach them that whatever our petty quarrels and differences may be in the rough and tumble of every-day existence, whatever our faults and our failings in the humdrum of life, there is a feeling underlying all the bartering and buying and selling of intense devotion to the Royal Household. Mr. Hawke and those who think with him may be well-meaning souls; if they can rid the racecourse of any of its blots so much the better, but the nation is against him and his methods without doubt. That we should be provided with opportunities, such as presented themselves upon the Derby Day seems to me eminently satisfactory. Life, generally speaking, is dull enough, in all conscience, and it is these bits of colour that make it worth living. How deeply this victory—simple enough in itself in the world's history—has touched the heart of the nation may be judged from the fact that the enthusiasm of the Queen's subjects once fairly roused has not yet died out, for to-day men still gossip about the race, and those who were at Epsom have not yet ceased shaking hands with themselves, to use a homely phrase, upon their good fortune. We have all had our thrilling moments at some time or another—sometimes, with a sense of keen delight, sometimes, may be with a feeling of dread.

THE SWEETS OF VICTORY.

It is difficult to imagine a man who has [never at some time or another experienced the delightful sensation of having one's ambition gratified. And it may safely be said, I think, that the more arduous the task and the more fervent the longing the greater the satisfaction when some long-deferred hope is suddenly realised. When we undertake a task we very naturally hope for success. Watching a big cricket match in progress the other day, I fell into a dreamy kind of reverie as one of the batsmen lifted the ball with a grand sweep of the bat right amongst the onlookers perched in the pavilion. The ball flew straight from the bat with the velocity of a swallow, and scarce a man on the field moved as they watched its flight and heard it fall with a bang upon the seats as the startled fashionable, scurried out of its way. Then came the crackling of applause, which is as nectar of the gods to the batsman who accomplishes these brave deeds, and as the smiter stood at the wicket with one leg bent across the other and his hand resting lightly on his loins, I found myself attempting to read his thoughts and pondering over the peculiar thrill he must have experienced during those fleeting seconds. My thoughts flew back much more swiftly than that ball travelled, and I began to dream of the delights I had experienced in the tented field in the long, long ago. Our cricket may not have been up to county form—such ambitious thoughts would discredit the game as played to-day—but it was cricket all the same, and for pure unadulterated joy I believe on there is nothing on earth to compare with that born of a successful innings in a boys' match. Fleeting years teach one to look upon success and failure in a more philosophic spirit; it needs the exuberance and the unharassed mind of youth to give supreme satisfaction and lasting impressions. In my day dream at the cricket match I was once more upon a village cricket pitch, very different from the billiard table wickets our cracks perform on to-day. But the surroundings! No county ground in the kingdom could match them to-day. We saw no red-and-white pavilion, true; but gaze which way we would, we saw such sylvan loveliness as England alone can boast. Away there on the right stood the grey old tower of the village church, the edifice itself burried amidst surround foliage. Nearer still was the quaintly-built, and yet commodious, red farmhouse—such a red, too, as artists but seldom match in pictures. Straight in front the meadows and orchards gleamed again in the summer sun; behind stood a grand line of elms keeping watch and ward, as it were, o'er the peaceful hamblet. For some the glistening heights of the Matterhorn have a strange fascination; others go into raptures over the vivid effects of colour in the narrow gulleys of Cairo; whilst the others again delight in seeking the beauties of the "wide and winding Rhine." Where, however, can the same reposeful charm of an English landscape be found I would ask? But I am wandering from my theme. It is of the cricket match I would speak. In those days it was my great good fortune to be blessed with a robustness which has never entirely forsaken me, and as I dozed in the sunshine last week, I conjoured up the big hit it was my fortune to make. Young and strong as I was, it was impossible to resist the temptation to bang out hard at a ball as it came well up to the leg side. The next instant it fell with a clatter on the tiled roof of the adjacent farmhouse, and fell with many a bump, bump amongst the farmyard poultry. Do not, I pray, think this egotistical. This was one of the supreme moments in my cricket days when that glowing thrill was experienced which the crack batsman of yesterday had revivified. These are seconds that everyone may cherish without any unnatural pride, and when they can be conjured up again in similar colours they help to soften some of the disappointments of this work-a-day world.

"IN HAPPY MOMENTS."

To chronicle one's own doings is not an altogether pleasurable task, but in dealing with these thrilling moments of one's life, it is scarcely avoidable. As I have before intimated, there are few who have not had a few inexpressibly "happy moments" at some time or another. Prizes fall to our share sometimes when we least expect them, but it is when one's ambition is fulfilled on the instant that one feels the intoxication of success. Who that has ever participated in a contest can forget what it is to dash through the tape first in a foot race, to send down the middle stump of the crack batsman on "the other side," to hit the deadliest bowler out of the ground, to send the football spinning through goal, to fall over the line in a Rugby game with the ball nicely tucked under the arm, after out-distancing the enemy and dodging the fall back, to find a "bull's eye" signalled at a rifle range—who, I ask, can forget these happy moments? Such fleeting seconds bring compensation for many and many a bitter disappointment. Not much of a gambler myself, I have generally fallen a victim to the betting fever when on a racecourse, and I have to confess that there is something a trifle exhilarating in watching the thoroughbred that "carries your money" romping home in front of the field. Gain may have a very great deal to do with this, I admit; but there are many good sportsmen, who as owners of racehorses, never invest a penny on a race, and yet experience a delight as keen in seeing their horses lead the van as the most inveterate punter. My opportunities in this direction, that is, of seeing the particular horse one desires to win get first past the post, have been few, but an afternoon at Leicester, once gave me something I shall not soon forget, for having been fairly successful in finding winners, our little party decided upon a plunge for the last race of the day. No matter here how much. For steady-going respectable citizens, as I trust we are, it was quite sufficient to pay our expenses and a little to spare for a bottle of wine. When the horses came into sight, our colours were [illegible] van. How keenly we watched them [illegible] towards us. Suddenly, there was a kaleidoscopic change in the colours, and from out of the ruck we saw the "straw, sky-blue sleeves and cap" of a certain owner come streaming away, and in less time than it takes to tell it our horse had dashed past with a good two lengths lead, the number slid into view, we had won! Hardened, every-day racing men may get used to this kind of thing, and possibly regard it as an item in the day's doings, but if I rightly interpret the feelings of our party the few moments after this race were very very happy ones.

THE OTHER SIDE.

But there is another side to pictures such as these. If someone wins a big betting stake then someone must lose one, and the feelings of the bookmaker, who always pays up "on the nail" cannot be very enviable ones as he sees a horse come sailing home lengths in front of everything, which means the loss of many of those crisp bits of paper and handfull of golden coins. Just as all of us have had our good times, so, I suppose, we have gone through periods of suspence, disappointment, and danger. Skimming over a few of the incidents that chill one's blood, it is quite likely that my uneasy moments have been commonplace compared to those of thousands who have travelled o'er life's solemn main. Some of my readers may remember an experience I detailed who at the very top of the Antwerp Cathedral spire. Of late years that stands out as the particular incident when the blood seemed to go cold in one's body. After a long climb a party of four had reached the topmost available point of the Cathedral spire; the wind was blowing a gale up there albeit is was the middle of a blazing day in August. Clutching the handrail in our wearying jaunt up some hundreds of steps we all at once came from utter darkness into the broad, beautiful light of day. Hat in hand I leant forward to look over the parapet from this giddy height, and steadying myself by clutching a friendly rod, it came out of its corner, and just for one brief atom of time, I thought I was to be hurled into the streets below. This frail rod had evidently been placed in the recess for the purpose of assisting in the hoisting and the furling of the flag, and on the instant I had thought the support had given way. That was one of my thrilling moments. As a boy it was my unlucky fate to go through the ice whilst sliding with a companion, and although a bit of a swimmer, the sensation of feeling the top of one's head bump against the ice after a deathly cold plunge into the water has not been entirely forgotten, although it is many, many years ago. Bathing at Barmouth once, I was easily lured out to sea on a bright summer's morning by an Isle of Wight friend—he swam like a fish—who cut through the sea in great style. The sensation was simply delightful to find oneself floating gaily over the waves. But upon my companion enquiring how fresh I felt, I turned to see how far we had swam out, and the houses on the mountain slopes of the little town appeared about the size of toys. Never shall I forget that moment. Fresh or not before looking round, I grew dead tired on the instant, and dared not tell my companion for fear of panic. "Come back" was all I could shout, and turning my face shorewards, I started that weary swim with strange feelings. That one glance towards land thrilled me as I never wish to be thrilled again. Those who have bathed at Barmouth may know how sloping the sands are the tide going out for half-a-mile or more in places. With an occasional rest by swimming on the back, we both reached the shore all right, but when I found my feet touch the sand for the first time there was a feeling came over me that a feeble pen [such as mine cannot describe. Whether or not my courage in water has entirely deserted me I do not know; but ever since that day, I have taken my sea-bathing with a circumspection worthy of a British matron. Some day I may return to a few more or my seaside adventures, for they are by no means exhausted. But this chapter is already too personal to satisfy me altogether, and here I must stay my hand.

"HOW'S THAT?"

When Mr. Harry Furniss severed his connection with Mr. "Punch's" happy family he left a blank in the pages not easily filled up. Somehow or other his "Lika Joko" failed to hit the fickle taste of the public, and we soon had to mourn its departure. Now, however, we find that he has been paying some attention to our glorious summer game, and in a series of one hundred sketches he has given the world as vivid and as humourous a picture of "W. G." on the cricket field as can possibly be imagined. The champion is depicted as wearing one of those broad brimmed, soft, white hats, and in every one of the pictures the pose of our great cricketer is hit off to the life. To see the rapidly-limned sketch—merely a few lines—of "W. G.," thundering "No, no," as he refuses to budge an inch, the warning palm of the arm, the safe reach of the bat over the crease, is to enjoy a moment of Grace in all its exhilaration.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR AFRICA.

The British India steamer Lawada (Captain G. F. Simpson), which left here, on Saturday last, for Mombassa, Lamu, and Zanzibar, carried 636 deck passengers. Some six hundred of these are going out as coolies, carpenters, fitters, &c., to work on the Uganda Railway. They are sent by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay agents of the Railway. They have been collected from Northern India, and they arrived here, on Friday last, from Kurrachee, by s. s. Dumra. The emigrants are proceeding under a contract for three years. They will disembark at Mombassa, and at once proceed to the railway work.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 8th July.

I.—Tent-pegging over hurdle (horses or ponies).

II.—Jumping competition for horses.

III.—Polo Ball Race.—Polo Balls will be placed about 300 yards from competitors, who will ride up to them and hit back through goal. Competitors' first stroke must be a back-hand stroke.

IV.—Cheroot and Umbrella Flurry—Ladies' nomination. Competitors to ride over hurdle to nominatrix with cheroot unlit; nominatrix to light gentleman's cheroot, and put up his umbrella. Competitors to return over hurdle, and must pass winning post with cheroot alight and umbrella up.

Cheroots, matches, and umbrellas will be supplied.

V.—Pony scurry, about ¼ mile; catch weights.

Post entries for all events except No. IV., for which event entries close at the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on the 8th instant.

A Meeting of the Unionist Party, to listen to a statement from the First Lord of the Treasury as to the position of public business in the House of Commons, was held, on June 15, in the Foreign Office. There was a very large attendance, and the proceedings lasted about one hour and a quarter. No representatives of the Press were admitted, and the proceedings were private; but it is understood that in his opening speech Mr. Balfour dwelt on the backward position of several of the principal Government bills, and especially the Education Bill. The Government wished that the holidays should begin early in August, but it was desirable that the Education Bill should be passed this Session. They had decided not to adopt the measure of closure by compartments or to emaculate the bill, and, as an autumn Session was inexpedient, they proposed to ask them to meet again in January and continue the work of the present Session. As much progress as possible would be made with bills down to the middle of August, when there would be an adjournment till January, and the work of the Session would then be resumed.—Mr. Wootton Isaacson and Mr. S Hoare having spoken, Mr. Courtney expressed a fear that by the middle of March the Government would be in as tight a place as now.—Sir E. Clarke recommended that bills shounld be carried into an absolutely new Session, and Sir J. Mowbray said the Government should not overload their legislative programme.

CRICKET.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY.

The fixture, which figures on the printed card [illegible] title of Gymkhana vs. Colaba, was [illegible] some inexplicable reason known only to the executive changed in the score book to Bombay Civil vs. Military. The soldier scorer, however, stuck to his guns, and headed his score Colaba vs. Bombay Gymkhana, so what is the proper heading for this unfinished game of cricket *quien sabe*. The advertized time was 1-45, and play was quite possible at 2 p.m. At 2-30, the captain of the Civilians came on the ground, and proceeded to toss, and win. Of Military representatives about six were on the ground, but as none of their bowlers had arrived, they elected to wait, and we cooled our heels in the tent for an hour. At 3 a smart shower fell, and at about a quarter-past, the Military eleven being complete, the soldiers took the field. Cheetham and Brookes made a start for the Civil side, facing the bowling of Anderson and Haydon. The wicket owing to the morning rain was very slow and easy. Play ruled very quiet, and 10 was the result of twenty minutes' play. When the score stood at 13, Anderson got past Cheetham with a good one, which came back a good bit. Stephens then partnered Brookes, and began with an uppy hit for three. Brookes hitting Anderson to leg for the same number, took the score to 20. This latter hit would have been a boundary had it not subsided in the swamp at the lower end of the ground. Brookes shortly gave Haydon a very hot return, which the bowler failed to hold, and three byes produced 30 on the board as the result of forty minutes' play. Stephens then tried to pull a short one of Anderson's, but fell a victim to Lowndes at short leg (2 for 33). Marshall was the next, and Shere Khan took the ball from Haydon. After several singles a risky hit by Marshall produced a couple and forty on the board. Brookes was the busier of the twain, and drove Anderson to the screen for three. Marshall followed suit, and hit the same bowler to leg, bringing up 50. Haydon now resumed at the Municipal end, and Creagh disposed of Brookes by a very fine one-hand catch at cover point (3 for 51). Brookes had played very sound cricket for his 32, and was the only batsman who seemed to be at all at home on the wicket. Dunk, who came next, at once fell to a catch off Anderson by bid at cover point. Gould joined Marshall, and began by cutting Haydon for a brace, but the bowler had his revenge the next ball, by clean bowling him (5 for 55.) Rain, which had been threatening for some time, then came down in torrents, and the match was abandoned.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

CIVILIANS.

Mr A Cheetham, b Anderson	6
,, J C Brookes, c Creagh, b Haydon	32
,, J B J Stephens, c Lowndes b Haydon	5
,, O Marshall, not out	7
,, H E Dunk, c Bidal, b Anderson	0
A P Gould, b Haydon	2
Dr Boulay, P N Thesigar, W Milne, H Wilson, E McCausland	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	55

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

1	2	3	4	5
13	33	51	53	55

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	B.	R.	W.	M.
Anderson	60	22	1	3
Haydon	40	20	1	2
Shere Khan	15	9	0	0

The following composed the Military eleven:—Major Collwells, Captains Chamier, Carnegy, Anderson, Vidal, and Clowes, Lieutenants Creagh, Lowndes, Crump, and Haydon, and Pte. Shere Khan.

MILITARY NEWS.

In regard to the wearing of the Volunteer long service medal the following addition is made to rule VII, clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—"Corps not electing for the full dress prescribed for use after the 1st January 1896 will wear the medal on all parades, or other occasions, such as levees, State balls, &c., on which the prescribed full dress, if they had one, would ordinarily be worn."

The following appointments are sanctioned:—18th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant P. E. Ricketts to be Adjutant. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant F. G. Lucas, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant E. B. C. Boddam, to be Quartermaster. 2nd Sikhs.—Lieutenant E. B. Barratt, 23rd Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 34th Punjab Pioneers.—Lieutenant C. E. Lees, to be Quartermaster. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. W. Senior, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant R. Grimley, to be Quartermaster. 1st Bombay Infantry.—Major J. C. Swan, to be Commandant.

In continuation of clause 191, India Army Circulars, dated the 15th October 1892, and in order to bring the pay and allowances of Squadron Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants of British Cavalry serving in India more into accord with the relative emoluments admissible to these ranks in England, the Government of India have decided as follows:—(a) That, with effect from the 1st July 1895, all squadron sergeant-majors should be restricted to the English pay of their rank, converted into Indian currency at the official rate of exchange fixed for the payment of British troops serving in India; (b) That, from the same date, all squadron quartermaster-sergeants should receive Rs. 19 per mensem, in addition to the English pay of their rank converted as above, subject to the condition that their total pay and extra duty pay should not exceed the pay of a squadron sergeant-major.

FAREWELL TO MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.

As will be seen by an announcement in our advertising columns, a Grand Masonic Concert will be given at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening next, at which Messrs. Saunders and Gould, the vocalists, who have given so much pleasure to musical enthusiasts here, will make their last public appearance in Bombay. The concert is under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Pro District Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges under the English Constitution, and other leading Freemasons. As a portion of the proceeds are to be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund there is every reason to expect that the Masons of Bombay will vigorously assist to make the concert the success it should be. Several leading local amateur artistes will assist, and on account of the vastly superior acoustic properties of the Town Hall to the Tivoli Theatre, it is needless to say both the professional artistes will be heard to far greater advantage. The box plan is now open at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mobile, Captain D. Miller, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Bushire, met strong south, south-west monsoon, and heavy sea.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, Captain G. H. C. Weston, which arrived here on the 3rd instant, from London, experienced north, north-west winds in the Red Sea, thence to arrival in port strong monsoon and heavy sea moderating to fresh monsoon.

The energy shown in pushing on the works out here, says the Alhabad paper, has been imitated by the Directors of the Southern Punjab at Home, who have shipped three-fourths of the material required for the permanent-way. One-half of it had actually been landed in India by June 1st, and the other quarter is in course of being received. The engineers, therefore, will have no cause of complaint as they proceed with the bridge-building and plate-laying. The Directors have obtained £270,000 at 2½ per cent. in advance of ordinary calls and they are to obtain £130,000 more, the Secretary of State having heartily approved of their go-ahead policy. When Samasata is linked with Bhatinda traffic will immediately be attracted to the line which will then give the shortest route to Karachi from the South-Eastern Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces, for Bhatinda has already broad-gauge connection with the North-West Railway *via* Patiala. The wisdom of beginning the line from the Samasata end is beyond question, as new traffic will set towards Karachi, whereas if Delhi had been chosen as the starting point it would have been drawn to that great railway centre, and thence have gone to Bombay or Calcutta. As construction is proceeding so rapidly we may shortly expect to hear that the Government of India have decided to give Bhatinda broad-gauge communication with Ferozepore, which is needed on military as well as commercial grounds.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

ANGLE IRON AND RIVETS.

The following circulars have been issued from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2555-S.R., dated the 16th June 1896:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 892-F., dated the 18th May 1896, referring for orders the question of the classification, for tariff purposes, of iron plates, iron angle, and iron rivets, imported as sections of iron tanks or drums.

2. I am to say that the Government of India agree in the opinion of the Board of Revenue and the Government of Bengal that plate and angle iron when made and intended for a special tank or drum, so as to be unfit for general use, are not the articles known in the trade as "plate" and "angle" iron, and should be assessed to duty at five per cent.; while rivets are chargeable at one per cent.

DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2589-S.R., dated the 15th June 1896:—Following on the reduction of the import duty on cotton goods from the general rate of 5 per cent to 3½ per cent, doubts have arisen in regard to the classification of certain articles which, though manufactured of cotton and thus capable of being classed as articles made of cotton (No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by Act III of 1896), might reasonably be classed under other heads of the tariff and, if so classed, assessed at 5 per cent instead of 3½ per cent.

2. These articles are—

(1) Hosiery, including undervests and drawers and combinations of both, socks, stockings, caps,

(2) Quilts (known as Alhambras), blankets, and praying carpets,

(3) Handkerchiefs, towels, shawls, imported either singly or in lengths,

(4) Velvets and velveteens,

(5) ,, silk-faced or mixed with silk,

(6) Muslins, embroidered with silk or wool,

(7) Dhutis and saris, embroidered with silk,

(8) Crochet thread,

(9) Darning thread.

3. The subjoined instructions should be borne in mind in regard to these articles:—

(1) Hosiery may properly be classed as Apparel whenever the articles are made up, like those specified above, so that they can only be employed as apparel. Hosiery was, however, excluded from the head Apparel in the tariff of 1875 and the exclusion was continued in the tariff of 1894. The Governor General in Council therefore considers that all such articles, even if they are in fact Apparel, should be classed under cotton manufactures (Article 44) and assessed to duty at the lower rate of 3½ per cent. This classification is expedient for the additional reason that similar articles are manufactured in the Indian mills and are, under the Cotton Duties Act, chargeable with a duty of only 3½ per cent.

(2) Alhambras, blankets, and praying carpets were classed by orders issued by the Government of India in 1894 (No. 5210, dated the 18th October 1894) as Haberdashery under the main head Apparel. At that time cotton piece-goods were specifically exempted from duty under the tariff, and claims were made for the treatment of these articles as piece-goods. The claim was inadmissible, for, by the custom of the trade, these articles were not classed as piece-goods, and was the intention of the law was that only cotton piece-goods should be exempt, not any other descriptions of cotton manufactures, which could reasonably be classed under any head of the tariff, the Government of India directed that—cotton manufactures not being mentioned in the tariff schedules—these articles should be classed under Apparel in the sub-head of Haberdashery with was always held to include Drapery. If the head "Cotton manufactures" had existed in the tariff schedule, these articles might with equal propriety have been so classed, and as that head now exists in the tariff, it is the most convenient place for these goods which should therefore henceforward be treated as cotton manufactures, other than piece-goods, for the purposes both of the tariff and of the statistics of trade.

(3) Handkerchiefs, towels and shawls, whether imported singly or in lengths held together only by the warp, must be regarded as articles of apparel, which expression includes haberdashery and drapery. If imported in woven pieces they should be treated as piece-goods.

(4) and (5) So far as velvets and velveteens are made of cotton unmixed they must be treated as cotton manufactures (piece-goods); but if silk-faced or mixed with silk section 21 of the Sea Customs Act requires they should be regarded as made of the fabric to which the higher rate of duty applies.

(6) and (7) Under the strict application of section 21 of the Sea Customs Act, muslins dhutis and saris embroidered with silk or wool would be treated like those mentioned above, (5). But the Government of India are not desirous that goods which are in substance cotton goods should be assessed to a higher rate of duty merely because a narrow border or embroidery has been inserted for decorative effect. The Collectors of Customs may therefore pass as cotton goods these and any other such articles if they bear nothing but a narrow border of woven or embroidered silk or wool.

(8) Crochet thread is not included in the exemption of sewing thread: it is taxable as Cotton manufactures, other sorts.

(9) Darning thread, on the other hand, is in fact nothing but sewing thread, and should be held to be exempt as such.

4. I am to request that these instructions may be communicated to all officers in charge of Custom houses for their guidance in the application of Act III of 1896.

LEATHER BELTING.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2667-S. R., dated the 19th June 1896:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of letter referring for orders a question raised by Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Rangoon, whether leather belting being exempt under the Tariff, leather lacing used for the connection of such belting should not also be exempt from duty on import.

2. I am to state in reply that the Government of India agree in your opinion that leather lacing should be taxed as leather under No. 70 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormasjee and Co's Cotton Circular dated Hongkong June 17, says:—Barring a decline of about dollars ½ in Nos. 10, 16 and 20, nothing special has transpired during the past fortnight to disturb the position of the market here as it was recorded in last report. Sales have been moderate, as holders, seeing Bombay prices much over the equivalents of those ruling here, have not been anything like free quitters and they have been also not induced thereto by any rising tendency of exchange. On the other hand, dealers have been chary to operate at present rates, as news from the country markets have not as yet been very decided, and though by the timely fall of rain rice prospects have very much improved in most of the provinces, it is still considered a little too early to look for a definite trend at the present moment. Hopes, however, are generally entertained of an improvement both in rates and demand later on, and, if a firm feeling is imported into the market here for raw cotton, the absence whereof during the past month has been emphasized by some untoward sales effected by one or two large holders and has been consequently having a very deterrent effect in some measure on the operators in this market, it is believed that, if nothing else, at least a parity as regards Bombay rates may be reached. As it is at present, comparing rates for rates, those ruling at Bombay are much higher than those ruling here, and in very many cases much more so than those at present guiding the Northern market. Sales here total 5,950 bales made up of,

1,850	bales of No. 12	sold at dollar 88 to dollar 91½	
900	,, 16	,, dollar 79½ ,, dollar 88	
1,250	,, 12	,, dollar 70 ,, dollar 78	
1,700	,, 10	,, dollar 67 ,, dollar 75 and 76½	
250	,, 6-8	,, dollar 64 ,, dollar 68	

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 5,100 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,200 bales—at 18,500 bales consisting of

3,000	bales of No. 20	10,700	bales of No. 10
3,500	,, 16	150	,, 8
1,000	,, 12	150	,, 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 188 wire and 188½ post.

From Shanghai a very large off-take amounting to so much as 11,150 bales has been reported. A good demand for all the counts from the country markets, coupled with the comparative cheapness of rates ruling there, has proved a good inducement to operators to deal largely, with the result that rates latterly have risen about Tl. 1 to Tl 1½. No. 16 was most sought for, and there having been free quitters of this count under heavy layings in, fully half the amount of sales—viz. 5,000 bales—was made up of this count. The rest comprises 3,000 of No. 20 and 2,550 of No. 10. Unsold stock has been estimated there at 15,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 259 wire and 259½ post.

In Japan No. 20 has been quoted at dollars 92½ to dollars 93 and No. 16 at dollars 90 to dollars 91. There has not been much of an inquiry there for "spot" goods.

Captain F. E. S. Adair, author of *Sport in Ladakh* is now engaged in the preparation of a larger work upon that country. The book will be a record of his travels in the dominions of the Maharaja of Kashmir, and will be useful as a guide to the hunting grounds of Skardo and the valleys of the Upper Indus. Captain Adair has moreover devoted some time to the study of trade and trade routes through the Himalayas, and his book will give a certain amount of space to the results of his investigation upon this important subject. Many will look forward with interest to the appearance of a work which promises to throw more light on this transfrontier trade question, for it is a matter which is not generally accorded its due share of official recognition.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Subjoined are extracts from the report for the year 1895 of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to be presented at the annual meeting, to be held on Tuesday afternoon:—

In their report for the twelve months ending 31st December 1894, the preceding Committee of the Association were able to congratulate of members on the prospect, not only of a coming improvement in the trade itself, but the hope of a quieter period in regard to legislative action concerning the industry. During the earlier part of the year now under review these hopeful anticipations gave every indication of eventual fulfilment; trade continued to improve, and there was nothing to indicate any immediate disturbance of the legislative calm. In July, however, a number of representatives of the cotton manufacturing interests of the United Kingdom waited upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India with a series of statements which they contended showed that the depressed state of cotton manufacturing in the United Kingdom was entirely caused by the incidence of the import and excise duties in India; and although more incomplete and, in many cases, absolutely misleading statements have scarcely ever been published over the signatures of responsible business men, they were sufficient with the known political power behind them, to induce an entire revision and remodelling of the import tariff and excise duties on cotton yarns and goods imported into and made in India.

THE REVISION OF THE DUTIES.

For some reason, which has never yet been fully explained, and which, whatever the explanation might be, certainly restricted previous criticism and open discussion in India, these statements, although placed in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in July and by him forwarded to the Government of India early in September, were not submitted to this Association and other bodies concerned until November; and it is amply evident, from what has since transpired, that in the interval the Government of India had decided upon a scheme for the revision of the duties in favour of English interests upon the principles of which they had determined to accept no criticism. Your Committee spared neither time nor trouble in combating the manifest inequity of the statements put forward by the English representatives and one-sided character of the legislation initiated by the Government of India, ultimately sending a deputation to Calcutta to discuss the subject with Government and lay before the Legislative Council all information at the disposal of the Association likely to lead to a fair and equitable settlement of the question. Except in obtaining the exemption from duty of nearly all imported stores used in weaving mills and obtaining some concessions in matters of minor detail,—which rendered the Bill, as ultimately passed, a much more practicable and workable Act than it would otherwise have been,—the exertions of your Committee were however of little avail. The unsupported allegations of the Lancashire manufacturers were accepted against all facts and figures submitted by the public representative bodies of India, which to impartial minds proved to demonstration that absolutely no competition existed between the coarse yarns and goods manufactured in India and the finer articles imported from England. And with apparently an all-abiding belief in the virtues of that vague but all-embracing phrase "the law of substitution," the Government of India passed an Act, the effect of which is to penalize by an excise the right of the inhabitants of the country to spin their own cotton into yarns and to weave those yarns into cloth for their own clothing because of the shadowy statements of interested manufacturers in England alleging a protection in favour of native industry which has no existence except in their own imaginations.

The advantages which the new law has to set against its numerous objections is the fact that both the excise and import duty on goods can be collected with much less friction than under the former Act, while spinning mills are entirely relieved from the operation of the excise and its many objectionable concomitants; and for these points in favour the trade is duly and sincerely thankful. Much has been made of them by the supporters of the revised scheme of taxation, but they go but a little way towards removing the very general feeling of resentment expressed throughout the country at what is held to be the abandonment of Indian interests for English political purposes. This feeling has manifested itself in numerous meetings held for the purpose of advocating the use of Indian-made cloths in place of English, and the Association has been addressed by representatives appointed at these meeting soliciting advice and assistance towards their objects. To all such applications, however, your Committee have conceived it to be their duty to reply declining to take any part in a movement which they consider does not come within the scope of the rules and objects of the Association. As regards

THE CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY

the Committee are glad to be able—so far as spinning mills are concerned—to make a much more gratifying report than for some considerable time past. In 1893 the trade was depressed to an almost unparalleled degree by the currency legislation and afterwards by the war between China and Japan. During 1894, however, an improvement set in, and this has steadily gained ground throughout the past year. Up to the 30th June 1895, when there statistics are annually collected, the better condition of trade had not been sufficient to induce the erection of any new mills in Bombay itself, although existing concerns had added 96,518 spindles and 1,952 looms during the twelve

act that the recent increase in exports from India has not adversely affected the demand in China and Japan for the finer makes of English piece-goods; on the contrary, there has been a very decided development in the trade both of goods and yarns. In the former, as compared with 1894, the increase is no less than 20·21 per cent, and in yarns 33·11 per cent. whilst, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, yarns have about held their own, and piece-goods show an increase of 10·49 per cent.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1895.

Years.	Total. Piece-goods. Yards	Total Yarns Lbs.
1877	394,480,900	33,087,900
1878	382,320,900	30,407,800
1879	523,921,300	38,851,100
1880	595,736,400	46,625,900
1881	586,177,400	47,479,200
1882	454,948,800	34,370,900
1883	415,665,900	32,519,200
1884	439,357,800	33,956,100
1885	569,339,400	33,031,100
1886	490,451,500	26,930,400
1887	618,146,600	35,354,700
1888	652,403,900	44,842,600
1889	597,004,100	39,661,900
1890	633,607,200	38,057,400
1891	595,249,500	27,971,300
1892	572,893,700	31,898,200
1893	433,733,800	27,741,000
1894	495,944,100	24,408,300
1895	627,222,900	32,492,100
Average for 10 years	567,742,870	32,514,600

IMPORT DUTIES AND EXCISE.

As already mentioned, although the representatives of the English manufacturing interests laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India their statement dealing with the alleged protective character of the Indian import and excise duties on cotton goods in July, it was not until the 11th of November 1895 that these papers were officially submitted to this Association by the Government of Bombay. Even then only three copies were vouchsafed which, for important and lengthy documents such as these were, calling for full consideration, not only by the Committee, but by all the members of the Association, was manifestly insufficient. The Committee immediately telegraphed for further copies of the papers, but were not supplied with them until the end of November. With the least possible delay a special Committee was appointed to consider the subject and to report thereon to the General Committee of the Association. This Special Committee consisted of—Mr. George Cotton "(Chairman)." The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, M.A., LL.B. Canna, Mr. Mammobhai Ruttonjee, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, and the Secretary. Covering as these statements did a very large extent of ground which necessitated most careful enquiry and extensive statistical compilations and calculations, it was only by dint of continuous work on the part of the Special Committee and the Secretary that the latter was able to draw up and submit to Government, under date of 7th January 1896, a full reply to the statements of the Lancashire representatives.

The report then summarises the memorial the correspondence that ensued, and the final legislative issue, facts so familiar to our readers that a recapitulation of them here is unnecessary. The report then proceeds:

RULES UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Committee were consulted at different times during the year with respect to the various forms and routine to be observed in connection with the working of the Act and rendered such assistance to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium as lay in their power. They were also consulted with regard to the rules framed by Government under the Act, and were necessary, alterations or additions were suggested which were acted upon by Government as far as possible.

IMPORTS OF MACHINERY.

References have, from time to time, been made to the Committee during the year by members regarding the difficulties they experience in getting machinery passed by the Customs authorities, and in several instances the Committee have helped them with advice and assistance. As, however, the Association continue to receive numerous representations in this respect, and also as to the irregular decisions given by the appraisers as to what is or is not liable to duty, and as it would manifestly be of little benefit taking up individual cases with the Collector or Commissioner of Customs, the Committee have decided to deal with the question on general grounds. With the view, therefore, of preparing a representation on the subject, a circular letter was addressed at the end of the year to members and importers of machinery generally, inviting from them general statements of cases where either undue obstruction has been experienced, or where, in their opinion, import duty has been wrongly or irregularly assessed or claimed; and as soon as a sufficient number of replies has been received, the matter will again engage the attention of the Committee.

THE FACTORY ACT.

Several references have been made to the Committee during the year on points connected with the working of the Factory Act. In one instance a member of the Association, whose mill is situated in the mofussil, addressed the Committee with respect to an order which he had received from the Deputy Commissioner, requiring the Agents to protect the vertical strap connected with their blow-room, in order to minimize the danger of accident. In view of the fact that the Inspector of factories in Bombay had not insisted upon any such protection, the Committee did not think that the Deputy Commissioner of the district in question was right in demanding the suggested fencing, their opinion being that the proposed protection would be a source of danger rather than of safety to the workmen. They accordingly communicated this opinion to the member who had addressed them, adding that they believed no such protection was required in England, where the fencing in and protection of machinery was thoroughly understood.

On 2nd May 1895 the Association received, through the Chief Inspector of Factories, copy of a notification of the Bombay Government regarding an addition to rule 9 of the rules under the Factories Act, providing:—"And no occupier of a factory shall cause or suffer any rubbish, filth or debris to be accumulated, or to remain on any premises under his control, of such a nature or in such a position as that effluvia therefrom can arise within such factory." The Committee having in due course considered this rule did not see anything to object to in it, and it was, therefore, merely reprinted and circulated for the information of members of the Association. They also gave consideration to a draft rule framed by Government to be added as Rule No. 21 to the body of rules made under the Indian Factories Act, requiring every occupier of a factory to keep a register consisting of a bound book, each page of which shall be numbered in consecutive order, and shall contain a foil, a duplicate foil and a counterfoil in the form prescribed; but in this case also the proposed addition called for no criticism from the Association.

THE RESOLUTION FROM DUNDEE.

On 17th May the Association received from Government copy of certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce.

After careful consideration of the papers, the Committee addressed Government, expressing the regret with which they observed that an important commercial body like the Dundee Chamber of Commerce should have passed the resolutions in question without apparently taking any steps to verify their information or obtain more reliable data regarding the subject they were discussing. Had they done so, they would have ascertained that, by the Indian Factory Act, of 1st April 1891, no woman was allowed to be employed before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening in any factory in which a system of employment in shifts or sets approved by the local inspector was not in force, and that no woman should be employed in any factory in any one day for more than eleven hours; further, that one-and-a-half hour's rest should be allowed to women during the day actually employed for eleven hours, and that, under the same Act, no child was permitted to be employed in any factory before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening, at the same time, no child being permitted to be actually employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day. The Committee pointed out that, as none of the textile factories in the Bombay Presidency were worked in shifts, they were only open for work from sunrise to sunset, and that in the case of women the hours were universally laid down, so that they should not work in excess of the time prescribed by the Act. As a matter of fact, however, by far the largest number of women employed in cotton factories were employed in the reeling department only where they were seldom called upon to work more than eight hours a day, and indeed, that time might be called about the average period of employment daily for women. With respect to children, the Committee stated that the requirements of the Act were strictly enforced, and that no cases had occured within their knowledge where any complaint in respect of the employment of either women or children had been lodged by inspectors since the Act came into operation. With regard to the inspection of factories by Government officials acting as Factory Inspectors, the Committee informed Government that they could, of their own knowledge, testify to the fact that the inspection was not only careful and systematic but effectual, the slightest infringement of the Act on the part of millowners or agents, whether willingly or unwillingly, being immediately noticed and a rectification called for, while an important point in favour of the careful and systematic inspection of factories in Bombay was that the mills were all situated within a very short radius, permitting of their being easily and repeatedly inspected, and that, as they mostly stood clear from houses or habitation, their surroundings and style of working were much more easily watched and inspected than in England.

VENTILATION OF COTTON MILLS.

This important question has again been before the Association during the year, and on 5th April the Committee received a lengthy communication from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, accompanied by a report drawn up by Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel Waters, Joint Medical Inspector, on the subject. A careful consideration of the matter, however, led the Committee to the conclusion that the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, as a whole, fairly fulfilled all the requirements of good ventilation. But, with the views of meeting Government as far as possible, the Committee suggested to the Collector that the entire question could be much better dealt with if he, in conjunction with the Joint Medical Inspector and the Chief Inspector of Factories, would receive a deputation from the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of discussing the subject, and, if possible, arriving at a satisfactory decision thereon. The matter, the Committee pointed out, was a wide one admitting of considerable argument from both sides, and even in England it was apparent, from the recent reports of the discussion on the Factories' Act, that considerable differences of opinion still prevailed. The Collector having consented to receive a deputation from the Association, the Chairman, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. N. Wadia, and the Secretary, waited on him on 27th June 1895, there being also present Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel Waters; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Chief Inspector of Factories; and Mr. A. Shore, Inspector of Factories. The proposed schemes for the ventilation of factories were discussed at some length, and the outcome of the discussion it was mutually agreed between the representatives of the Association and the Collector that the Inspector should jointly select a room—for choice the mule room—which the experiment should be tried storied mill—Bottians instead of the panes of glass of inserting and upper parts of the mill windows in the lower and in the manner proposed in Mr. Shore's report, with the view of testing its effect upon the atmosphere of the room. Subsequently, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Chief Inspector of Factories that the experiments referred to should be made in the mule room of any of the following mills—namely, the Khatau Makanjee, Western India, Kaiser-i-Hind, Hindustan, Jivraj Baloo or Alliance—and that the venetians should be inserted in the windows so as to allow free communication with the atmosphere outside the mill, but not so as to interfere with the process of manufacture, the Committee addressed the Agents of these companies, with the view of ascertaining whether they would favour the Association by allowing the experiments to be conducted at their respective concerns. Out of the six companies addressed, the Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was the only one that intimated its willingness to the experiments being carried out at its mill. Intimation to this effect was accordingly given to the Chief Inspector of Factories, but the result of the experiment had not been notified to the Association up to the time of writing this report.

INCREASE OF HALALCORE TAX ON MILLS.

The Committee have again had this question almost continuously before them during the year, but they regret to say that up to the time of compiling this report no definit arrangement had been arrived at between the Association and the Bombay Municipality. Having obtained counsel's opinion on the subject, the Committee again addressed the Municipal Commissioner and with a view to coming to a final settlement of the matter they suggested that he should receive a deputation from the Association, by which means the points at issue could be better discussed than by correspondence. In the meantime a member of the proposed deputation, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., had a private interview with the Municipal Commissioner, from which it appeared that the Municipality would agree to a compromise on the basis of a charge per head, but that that official was not prepared to say at the moment that he would accept 12 annas per head per annum, which the deputation was authorised by the General Committee to suggest, as a fair and equitable settlement of the whole question. Mr. Snow, however, suggested that prior to meeting the members of the deputation, the Association should address him by letter, stating what they were prepared to offer, and that he would give the matter his best consideration. Accordingly on 8th November 1895, the Committe submitted the basis of assessment for halalcore services rendered to the mills in Bombay which they considered would fully comply with the requirements of the law and amply cover the charges incurred by the Municipality on the one hand while it would ensure an equitable incidence of the cess on the different mills in proportion to the services actually rendered on the other.

The Municipal Commissioner's reply to the above representation did not come to hand till this report was in course of preparation; but, as he does not accept the rate of 12 annas per head suggested by the Association, it has been decided, and the Commissioner has agreed, that a deputation from the Committee should wait on him to further discuss the matter and, if possible, arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BELT-SHIPPERS.

The Chief Inspector of Factories addressed the Committee in October last, with the view of ascertaining whether experiments had ever been made by the Association with belt-shippers in order to ascertain how they were adapted for the purpose of replacing belts on moving pulleys without danger to the workmen employed in the process, the question having arisen in connection with a suggestion made to him that an additional safeguard would be found in the general use of belt-shippers, and so minimize the danger of accidents in replacing belts. The information at the disposal of the Committee went to show that belt-shippers had been tried in Bombay some years ago, but with most unsatisfactory results; and in conveying this information to the Chief Inspector of Factories, they added that, instead of decreasing the danger to workmen, these machines increased it, and, so far as they were aware, no desirable machine for the purpose had yet been invented.

ATTACHMENT ON WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

Several mill agents and owners—members of the Association—called the attention of the Committee during the year to the trouble and inconvenience caused to them by numerous orders of attachment by the Court of Small Causes on wages of operatives which were served on them from time to time and asked that such action might be taken by the Association in the matter as would put a stop to the inconvenience complained of. Accordingly, in a special case brought to the notice of the Committee by the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on 20th March 1895, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the Association's solicitors, were instructed to, and did appear in Court and succeeded in obtaining a cancelment of the order. As this, however, only settled the individual case, a petition to the Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Small Causes on behalf of the Association was drawn up by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, setting forth the objections attending the granting and service of these orders and this was duly submitted. No special reply, however, was vouchsafed to the petition, but on a further case of an order being served on the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, being brought to the notice of the Committee, the Association's solicitors were again instructed to appear in Court, and in the course of the hearing it was elicited from the Judge that, as a result of a consideration of the petition presented the Association, it had been decided that, while there was no alternative but to issue these orders, it was not necessary for the managers of mills to attend the Court in cases where the earnings of labourers did not exceed rupees twenty, and that it would be sufficient if, instead of attending the Court, they wrote to the Clerk of the Court issuing the order, stating the facts of the case, in which case the Court would act upon their letters. A circular to this effect was issued to members on 10th December 1895, and no complaints have since been made to the Committee.

ENHANCEMENT OF THE "CHAPPAI" DUTY IN THE INDORE STATE.

It having been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Association that the Government of H. H. the Holkar had raised the stamping duty (Chappai) from 10 annas per cent. to Rs. 7-13 per cent.—that is, 1¼ annas per rupee—on all country cloth made from yarn of 20s. count or under, the Committee, in compliance with representations made to them by members on the subject, addressed the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, pointing out that this enhancement would prove very detrimental to the interests of millowners in Bombay and the Presidency who send their goods for sale in His Highness' territories, and they accordingly expressed the hope that he would bring the matter to the notice of His Highness' Government with the object of getting the duty reduced to its former level. The Association's letter was in due course placed before His Highness' Minister by the Agent to the Governor-General, and in the reply received from the former it was stated that the measure was an experimental one for one year only, commencing from 15th June 1895, and that at the end of the year the Durbar would see whether it would be expedient, in the interests of the State, to continue it any longer on considering the state of trade, the profit the cotton mill would derive, and the loss the Sayar Department would suffer in their revenue during the year.

The Committee, not being satisfied with this explanation, decided to address the Government of India in the matter, and they accordingly did this, through the local Government, on 12th December 1895. Since the close of the Association's official year, and after this report was partially in print, a reply has been received from the Government of Bombay to the effect that the Government of India had decided that there was nothing in the Maharaja's engagements with the British Government to prevent him from leaving import duty on cotton goods imported into the Indore territory. Government then go on to say that the Association would no doubt observe that the Cotton Duties Act gave power to the Government of India to levy a duty of exactly the same kind, though not so large in amount (3½ per cent. as compared with 7 13-16 per cent.), on cotton goods imported from the territories of Indore into British India, and that the Governor-General in Council would cause enquiries to be made into the facts of the case with the view to determining whether the provisions of the law could be put into operation.

A better instance of the inequitable working of the new Act, in so far as regards the exemption it bestows upon mills in Native States, could not possibly be adduced. On imports of Indian-made goods Native States are at liberty apparently to charge any duty they may deem fit to impose, while the limit of retaliation as regards the productions of Native States into British territory is the equivalent of the excise fixed by the Cotton Duties Act, at the present moment 3½ per cent. Seeing that the looms in operation outside of British India aggregate 2·5 per cent. in other words, that the productive power in Native States is equivalent to about 71 per cent. of that in British India, the element of protection extended by the levy of an excise on the productions of British India is by no means an inconsiderable item, and the inducement to increase weaving outside of British territory is distinctly obvious.

INCOME-TAX ON THE PROFITS OF MILL COMPANIES.

A reference was made to the Committee during the year by the Secretary and Manager of the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, with the view of obtaining their opinion regarding the assessment made by Government on account of income-tax on the profits of the Company for the year 1894. From the correspondence submitted, the Deputy Commissioner of Wurdha apparently based the assessment on the following grounds:—The profit of 1894, after allowing for the loss in oil mill working, came to Rs. 17,330-3-1. The Company urged that they were not liable to income-tax, because 5 per cent. on the cost of machinery (Rs. 7,10,754) came to Rs. 37,000, or considerably more than the profits aforesaid. The Deputy Commissioner did not find that those profits had been added to the depreciation fund; on the contrary, the entire sum claimed on account of wear and tear of machinery, namely, Rs. 37,000 had been made up from the Reserve Fund. He admitted that, for 1892, the Company was allowed about Rs. 37,000 for deterioration, in spite of the fact that it actually transferred from the profit and loss account to the depreciation fund Rs. 5,000 only; but this, the Deputy Commissioner pointed out, was not in taccordance with the practice followed in Bombay where no deduction was ever allowed at a higher rate than that set apart by the Company. In the case under notice no deduction whatever had been made by the Company from the profit and loss account, and he considered that it should pay income-tax on Rs. 17,330 (the amount recoverable being Rs. 464-5-2), adding that 5 per cent. was the maximum rate at which depreciation allowance on account of plant and machinery could be passed, and that in future the Company would be required to justify the adoption of that rate.

The matter having received the careful consideration of the Committee, they gave it as their opinion that the contention of the Deputy Commissioner was correct and that his ruling was in accordance with the practice followed in Bombay, which was not to allow any deduction except on sums actually set aside for depreciation, and then only up to 5 per cent. on the value of machinery. The Committee, accordingly, advised the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, to pay the amount demanded, as the claim was in accordance with what had been accepted by the mills in Bombay.

In another instance in which the Committee were addressed by the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bombay, calling attention to the manner in which income-tax was collected in Bombay in respect of mills, the Committee referred the Agents to the Notification of Government laying down the basis on which the Collector of Income-tax had to assess mill companies, which embraced the points to which the Company called attention.

BOMBAY YARN IN THE PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG.

Through the courtesy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Committee were supplied with an interesting report, received by that body from Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton, regarding the chief use made of Bombay yarn in the Province of Kwang-tung. From this document it appeared that the total imports of Indian yarn into Kwang-tung through the Imperial Maritime Customs averaged nearly 100,000 bales. Of this amount some 30,000 bales were transported to inland parts of the province, leaving about 70,000 bales as the consumption of the Province of Kwang-tung. In the City of Canton, as elsewhere in Kwang-tung, there were large numbers of hand-looms which made from No. 20s yarn the cloth of which a sample was forwarded with the report. One bale made 60 pieces of 148 English feet in length by 15½ inches in breadth, and a piece was sold retail in the streets at Mexican dollars 2 10-100. The looms were not in factories, but in a few in a shop; they were worked by boys, who were paid dollar 50-100 a month and their food. Each boy could weave some 55 feet of cloth in a day. The cloth was not dealt in wholesale, but each shop sold its daily output at once. Cotton yarn imported through the Imperial Maritime Customs paid a duty of dollar 3 per bale, and also a lekin tax, amounting for Canton City to dollar 10-100 per bale and for the rest of the province to dollar 3 per bale.

CHANGES OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. C. Douglas, a member of the Committee of the Association, having resigned office during the year on proceding to Europe, Mr. F. C. Macrae was appointed in his place. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit also joined as a member during the year. The Committee record with much regret the death of their colleague, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, which occurred on 8th August 1895. At the meeting of the Committee, held on 20th idem, a resolution expressing regret at his loss was passed and communicated to the deceased's relatives.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The scheme for the registration of trade-marks, organised by the Association some time ago, continues to work well, a large number of tickets having been received from members during the year for registration under the rules framed by the Committee. Where no objection was recorded by members to any particular ticket, it was placed on the register kept for the purpose; and in instances where infringement was pointed out, the ticket complained of was withdrawn, while in other more important cases the disputes were amicably settled through the intermediary of the Association without recourse to the law courts.

PROGRESS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN INDIA.

The total number of mills in all India on 30th June 1895, according to the Association's last published return, was 148 against 142 in the preceding twelve months, the additions being three mills in the Bombay Presidency, one in the Punjab, and two in Pondicherry. In Bombay itself, while the total number of mills remained as on 30th June 1894, there was an increase in spindles to the extent of 96,518, the figures being 2,123,392 in 1895 as against 2,027,374 in the previous year. There were also an addition to the looms at work, the numbers on 30th June 1895 being 20,217 as compared with 18,255 in 1894. Subjoined are the figures for all India:—

	No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Hands employed daily.
1894	142	5,749,738	31,154	150,491
1895	148	3,809,928	37,338	138,669

The consumption of cotton in the whole of India was 1,341,714 bales against 1,222,508 bales in 1894, the proportion for Bombay itself being 815,394 bales in 1895 as compared with 730,656 in the previous year.

A statement given in the report shows the increase of spindles has been during the four years preceding 1895 all over the world, was 5,824,100 spindles, of which India contributed 376,000; the United Kingdom, 1,600,000; America, 1,295,000; the Continent of Europe, 1,890,000; Japan, 385,500, and China 277,600.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Burney, Major, Punjab, Gordon High, on leave, from Ghorial.

JULY 3.

Hughes, Surg-Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Poona.
Monks, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 4.

Halbot, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fusilier, on sick leave, from Poona.
Whitcombe, Surg-Capt, 6th Bo C, on leave, from Jacubabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Burney, Major, Punjab, Gordon High, on leave, to England.

JULY 4.

Davison, Major, Bo, 2nd Durh L I, off leave, to Poona.
Whitcombe, Surg-Capt, Bo, 6th B C, on leave, to Poona.
Orr, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th July, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd-Lieut. Acworth; next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. Robertson.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. J. A. Geddes; next for duty, Sergt. H. S. Hyde.

3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort Headquarters on Tuesday next at 6-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. H. O. Coates; next for duty, Sergt. D. Moffatt.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Headquarter on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th July, 1896.

1. The following promotions will take effect in "L" Company from this date.

Lce. Corpl. E. Dalton to be Corporal vice Corpl. E. Pereira resigned.

Cadet H. Guiness to be Lce. Corpl. vice Lce. Corpl. E. Dalton promoted.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt. P. Boylett A Company from 6th July to 5th October 1896.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 10th instant.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cath. High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlab, Byculla School, Byculla.
Vr. R. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD BRUCE, now at Eton, and the HON. Robert Bruce, the two eldest sons of the Viceroy, will arrive in India in October and accompany his Excellency on his tour.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLSON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, has returned to Murree, his special visit to Simla in connection with the Military Works reorganisation having come to an end.

THE Goverament of India in a recent ruling has laid down that the maximum limit of leave admissible to officers wounded in action or who have contracted illness while on active service in the field is reduced from 18 to 12 months.

THE alignment of the Barsi Road Light Tramway has been definitely settled, and work has already commenced. The line will be 22 miles long with three intermediate stations.

A SPECIAL Session will be held at Darjeeling on the 6th instant for the trial of three Europeans charged with an offence under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE whole of the horse, field and heavy batteries in the Madras Command will be concentrated for practice in camps next cold weather. Six batteries will concentrate at Bangalore and five at Secunderabad.

AT the Government opium sale at Calcutta on Thursday, 3,250 chests were sold, 1,625 chests of Behar and 1,625 of Benares, which realised a total of Rs. 42,82,600 at a general average of Rs. 1,317-11-6 per chest. The highest price for the Behar drug was Rs. 1,310 per chest and the lowest Rs. 1,300, the average being Rs. 1,305-7-4; the highest price for Benares was Rs. 1,340 and the lowest Rs. 1,325, the average being Rs. 1,329-15-9.

AN important discovery of ruby mines was recently made in the Kadur district of Mysore province by Government. It would appear that Dr. Clarke as far back as 1802 wrote that ruby mines existed in Burma and Mysore, and Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, has for some ten years back been trying to discover the whereabouts of the Mysore mines, with the above results. Samples have been submitted to Messrs. Streeter, the jewellers of Bond Street, London, who have reported favourably on them. It is not known yet what Government contemplate doing in the matter.

NOT everyone, perhaps, knows the identity of the Judge described by Sir Ali Baba in his "Twenty-one days." It is Mr. H. G. Keene, who for some time past has been publishing his reminiscences in the *Calcutta Review*. Mr. Keene tells us this himself in the concluding chapter of his reminiscences. "The portrait," he observes, "is obviously idealised, but it deserves to be preserved, if not on account of the subject, yet still by reason of the astonishing grace and lightness of the paint." Mr. Mackay died soon after throwing off the portrait in the columns of *Vanity Fair*.

DURING the Viceroy's visit to Bikanir a good small game shoot will be arranged, as the country offers special attractions for sportsmen during November.

THE English Ordnance authorities have sent out a considerable number of the new pattern Lee-Metford bullets. These will be tried in the Indian schools of musketry during the next few weeks.

THE Syndicate in England which is in treaty with the Goverument of India regarding the Burma Railways is said to be able to command three millions sterling. This fact should materially simplify negotiations.

IN connection with our suggestion that the troops in the Suakin Force should be supplied with cordite ammunition, it may be mentioned that all the cartraidges for the Maxim guns are of that description; but the sepoys have pellet powder only.

CAPTAIN HEXT, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, who recently gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, will return to Bombay early next month. He took two months' privilege leave when his special duty came to an end.

UMRA KHAN has after all declined the terms offered him by the Government of India and intends residing at Kabul. He will travel by rail from Bombay to New Chaman. Mr. Bruere of the Punjab Police is being placed on special duty with him for the journey.

THE Southern Punjab Railway promises to be the most rapidly constucted of all the great Indian lines. It is about 400 miles in length and its estimated cost is nearly 259 lakhs. Sir Bradford Leslie, Chairman, speaking at a recent meeting of the company, explained the progress that had been made. Up to the end of last year the staff were chiefly engaged in the important preliminaries of marking out the line, organising labour, letting out contracts, &c.; but in the past six months, the practical work of construction has been going on at a great pace. The Nawab of Bahawalpur, it may be remembered, had an objection to the junction with the Indus Valley system being made at the capital of his State, and hence Samasata, a few miles further south, had to be chosen as the joining point. But his Highness showed that he was anxious for the railway to be proceeded with through his territories, and he gave the engineers possession of the necessary land in anticipation of all the usual formalities. This facilitated the throwing up of earthwork and as labour was abundant and the country perfectly flat the banks grew rapidly. On June 1st 50 miles of rails had been laid out of Samasata and the whole of the earthwork should be completed this month. The Samasata-Bhatinda section, in fact, is expected to be ready for goods traffic early next year, and to be opened for passenger trains on June 1st, 1897. Its length is 217 miles, and if expectations are realised the time occupied in construction will be only 18 months in all. Sir Bradford Leslie explained that the Bhatinda-Delhi section would be opened later, as the exact route of access to Delhi had not yet been settled by Government.

MISS LAWRENCE, the lady parachutist, made two very successful balloon ascents in the presence of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, one being three and the other about four miles in height.

LI HUNG CHANG is too old and wary to be caught by fetes, but it is understood that he will leave behind him in Germany a good many orders for military armaments and munitions, and that he has promised some concessions to German trade. It remains to be seen now how far he will be impressed by his visit to Portsmouth and his inspection of part of the British fleet mobilised for manœuvres to place orders with British builders for the new war vessels which China requires. But however keen the Chinese Government may be to reconstruct their navy, they must first provide money to pay for it, and though by no means bankrupt their finances are not in good order, and they have heavy loans to raise for the Japanese indemnity. Another consideration is how far Li Hung Chang will be supported by his Government, since in the Treaty ports the belief obtains that he has been sent as Envoy to Europe sorely against his will to get him out of the way and to give his numerous enemies free scope to undermine his position, so that on his return he will find his influence gone and himself probably disgraced and degraded.

THE No. 19 party of the Survey of India Department, which worked in the Madras Presidency during the past season has done a large amount of useful work, 1965 square miles of triangulation having been completed, 922 square miles of detail survey on 4-inch scale and over 825 miles of traverse. The No. 20 party which is now in Bangalore completing the work that it carried out in Burma during the past cold season, has completed over 600 square miles of triangulation, and nearly 700 miles of traverse; also about 400 miles of 4-inch scale and 140 miles of 2-inch detail survey. This is in addition to the work done by No. 3 party at Mundalay. From this it will be observed what a vast amount of most useful work has been accomplished which, when mapped out, will help to fill in large gaps in existing maps of the country.

AT this season of the year when the progress of the monsoon is being closely watched, everything which relates to Indian meteorology is of interest to the general public. Those who read the daily weather telegrams little know the difficulties which Mr. Elliot and his small staff at Simla have to contend with in making their daily forecast. The Government cannot afford a highly paid staff of observers all over the country, and in all but the large stations native agency has to be employed. The allowance to babus, hospital assistants, postal and telegraph clerks, and the like, for recording observations is very small, and these men grow careless in their work and make no attempt at accuracy. Among the multifarious duties imposed upon District Officers is the inspection of rain-gauges, but District Officers have a good many other things to attend to first, and it is not very wonderful that the work of observation and registration of rain do not come up to a scientific standard of accuracy. In the departmental Administration Report for 1894-95 it is shown that in Bombay only 89 rain-gauges out of 276 were inspected during the year, and in Bengal 120 out of 320. In the Berars the 44 stations received 94 visits, a good record. It is laid down that each gauge should be inspected at least once a year in May or early June; and the Report furnishes ample evidence of the necessity for supervision of this kind.

THE Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Voronej arrived in Colombo Harbour the other day from Odessa bound to Vladivostock, with 17 first-class passengers, 400 soldiers and 609 emigrants, and on arrival she was placed under arrest by the Vice-Admiralty Court on the application of Messrs. Loos and Van Cuylenburg, acting on behalf of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. This firm are the local agents of Messrs. Green-shields, Cowie & Co., of Liverpool, the owners of the steamer Knght Commander, which, on the 13th ultimo, in the Read Sea rendered the Voronej salvage services to life and property, and for which Messrs. Green-shields, Cowie & Co. now claim £7,000 sterling. The claim has been admitted by Captain de Frisch, the Russian Consul, the agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet of steamers, but it is contended that it is excessive, so that the matter will come up for decision before the Vice-Admiralty Court. To enable the steamer to continue her voyage, Messrs. Loos and Van Cuylenburg asked for security in a sum of £7,000, and Captain de Frisch wired to Odessa for instructions, which are awaited.

THE question of the permanent strength of the garrison in the Tochi Valley is now under consideration. It is parctically certain that the new cantonment will be at Datta Khel in advance of Miranshah, as this position gives greater facilities for dominating Waziristan from the rear.

THOUGH it is well that every encouragement should be given to local enterprise, it would appear that the attention of the police is the only recognition due to the efforts of the "Inventions Developing Company," of Mori Gate, Delhi. This firm has been advertising the wonderful discovery of a self-acting pump which will "draw water continually from well, tank or river of any depth without any labour whatever when once fixed and started." The cost is stated to run from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 according to size; but "to convince the public" they are invited to apply for a sample half-inch pump, which the firm is ready to give away for five rupees. When it is stated that this sample consists of a bit of pipe to be used as a syphon the nature of the transaction is obvious. As a syphon will not draw water from a well or tank, which this Inventions Company expressly state that their contrivance does, their advertisement would seem distinctly to bring them within reach of that portion of the law which inhibits the obtaining of money under false pretences.

THE promotion of Surgeon-Major-General A. F. Churchill, which appeared in the last *Gazette*, brings the number of officers of that rank up to eleven, thus showing that Surgeon-Major-General Taylor will remain supernumerary for the present: this will probably create a new and disirable post for the extra Surgeon-General at some home station. Dr. Churchill will probably succeed to the P. M. O.-ship of the Bombay Army on the retirement of the present incumbent, Surgeon-General Warren; whilst Brigade-Surgeon Colonel McWatters, now serving at Portsmouth, will, in the ordinary course, take up Dr. Churchill's appointment in Madras.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE arrived at Culcutta from Darjeeling on Thursday morning. He leaves again on Sunday evening next for Gaya, whence he starts on a visit of inspection to Tirhoot, visiting Bankipur, Mozufferpore and Durbhunga. From Durbhunga he takes to his steamer on the 16th and visits Bhagulpore and Mongbyr by water, after which the Rhotas will steer for Eastern Bengal, making halts at Rampore, Beauleah, Faridpur and Dacca, which will be reached on the 1st August. From Dacca the Lieutenant-Governor works across by way of Chandpur and Comilla to Chittagong, and then back from Chandpur by the Eastern Bengal Railway to Calcutta where the tour terminates on the 14th August.

As regards the observers who record barometric and thermometric readings, they are supervised by meteorological officers who pay flying visits to these stations. In some instances the instruments are found to be very dirty and out of order, the observations being consequently of no valne. In others an untrained subordinate is made to do the work while his superior pockets the pay. A peon even has been put to record the readings! To find a wet bulb quite dry, mercury oxidised, and an anemometer out of the vertical has been among the experiences of the inspecting officer. Fine and dismissal are the punishments awarded, but incompetent men have sometimes to be kept on, as there is no one to take their place. On the whole, however, there is a distinct improvement in the work done each year, and as the system of inspection is developed greater accuracy of observation will be obtained. The Meteorological Department is a small one and it becomes the butt of every mild joker when this or that weather forecast proves incorrect, but its work is one of unquestionable utility and its storm-warnings alone are worth ten times the expenditure incurred in its maintenance. If Government could see their way to be a little more liberal in its annual grant far better results would be possible. The time will doubtless come when every Collector will receive his daily telegram forecasting the weather in his District during the monsoon, and in the cold weather when cyclonic storms are on the move; and then, perhaps, in return he will come to looking up the rain-gauges during his tours.

SEVERAL claims for heavy damages are likely to be brought against the Darjeeling Municipality for harm sustained to property by the bursting of the water mains.

PRESIDENT Cleveland has sent a communication to the "New York Herald" refusing to believe that the fortcoming Democratic Convention will ingraft in the party creed a demand for free silver. He speaks of himself as desiring hereafter no greater political privilege then to occupy the place of a private in the ranks of the Democratic party.

WE have received further particulars of the distressing accident to Mr. C. W. Ansell. It occurred in the Ord Terai Tea Factory, which is not in the Duars but in the Darjiling District

DR. SIMPSON'S ANTI-CHOLERAIC REPORT.

To the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit to you the results of the anti-choleraic inoculation work as carried on in Calcutta during the past two years.

The vaccines used for this work are prepared in the Laboratory by a specially trained medical officer, and the inoculations in the bustees and other parts of Calcutta are done by another medical officer.

The following records of the inoculations are kept in the Health Office :—

(1) A daily register filled up at the time of inoculation containing name, father's name, sex, age, caste, occupation, residence, and place of inoculation, also any relatives who may be inoculated.

(2) An alphabetical register containing the names of the inoculated with the above details so that ready reference can be made as to whether a person attacked with cholera has been inoculated.

(3) A Ward register showing the residences of the inoculated people so that when any particular locality is affected with cholera, the inoculated in that locality may be easily found.

The number of people inoculated during the period under review was 7,690; of these 5 853 are Hindus, 1,476 Mohamedans, and 301 other classes. The 7,690 inoculations were carried out chiefly by one medical man, who at the same time, has to perform other duties, such as registering the inoculations, investigating cases and explaining to the people the object of the inoculations. Considering that the system is a new one, that the inoculations are purely voluntary, and every thing connected with them has to be explained before the confidence of the people can be obtained, and considering how long new ideas are in taking root among the general population, and in this case it is not merely the acceptance of an idea, but such faith in it as to consent to submit to an operation, the number is certainly satisfactory for a beginning.

The present problem can be compared with the introduction of vaccination against small-pox in Calcutta It took 25 years before the number of vaccinations reached an average of 2,000; whereas the inoculations against cholera have in two years nearly doubled that average. This is a proof that in spite of the difficulties which every new movement naturally has to meet with, there are large numbers of people anxious to avail themselves of the protective effect of the inoculations.

There is a certain discomfort produced by the inoculations, such as an attack of fever lasting about 24 hours, pain at the seat of inoculation on moving, thus interfering with heavy physical work for about 36 hours. The discomfort is not, however, worse than that induced by vaccination when the vesicles have risen well, and it has the advantage of not lasting nearly so long. The method of inoculation has been recently simplified by dispensing with the first vaccine, the second now being used directly in smaller doses. This increases slightly the degree of discomfort, but does away with the necessity of undergoing two inoculations. As in vaccination, the symptoms after inoculation, i.e., the degree and duration of the fever and local effect vary according to the idiosyncras or peculiarity of constitution of the inoculated person; but it is necessary to prominently bring to notice that although all sorts and conditions of individuals weak and strong, sickly and healthy, young and old, well-nourished and badly nourished, and often persons suffering from chronic diseases, have been inoculated, on every instance without exception, the inoculations have proved perfectly harmless. In several instances like that lately in Serampore, reports have been spread that injury has followed the inoculations: on investigation it has been proved by the official medical and civil authorities that these reports were absolutely untrue. Since the system is new and disquieting, rumours are harmful, it is important that the Commissioners should know the real state of things in order that they may be able to give assistance in dispelling any false notions on the subject.

When an epidemic, such as cholera attacks a town, there are always localities and classes of the population which are not reached by the infection, while on the other hand, even among those who are actually exposed to the infection, there are a number who escape owing to their hereditary or gradually acquired powers of resistance. As a rule, outbreaks occur in particular localities and houses. The investigations on the effect of the inoculations are made exclusively in those houses in which cholera has actually occurred, the object being to ascertain and compare the incidence of cholera on the inoculated and not inoculated in those houses in which inoculations have been previously carried out. For this purpose effected houses in which inoculations have not been performed and inoculated houses in which cholera has not appeared, are excluded, as they do not generally furnish a reliable basis for comparison.

Cases of cholera are notified to the Municipal Office by the following agencies. The registrars of births and deaths of each of the wards; the sub-registrars of the burning ghats and burial grounds, the authorities of the local hospitals, jails, and the fort; the police, the medical practitioners who are asked in conformity with the Municipal law to notify all cases of cholera on special postcards with which they are provided; and by officers of the Health Department. All notified cases are immediately subjected to an enquiry by the Medical Inspector in charge of the district, who has personally to visit the house and take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease. In his enquiry as to the circumstances of the attack, he has to fill up a printed form embodying the necessary information, and one of the questions since the introduction of the inoculation, is whether there are any inoculated people in the house, and whether the attacked person was inoculated or not. This information is at once communicated to the Health Office, and when the case occurs in a house where inoculated people live, the Medical Officer in charge of the inoculation immediately visits the house accompanied by the Medical Inspector and makes a through investigation as to the particulars of inoculated and uninoculated inmates and the incidence of cholera on these respectively. The accuracy of statements as to who are inoculated is checked by the inoculation registers which have already been referred to. A list of these cases are given to the Health Officer, who periodically visits the cases, and verifies the results. On two occasions the results have been subjected to a further scrutiny. In July 1895 when the number of houses in which observations had been made were 36, M. Haffkine re-visited with me ten of the most important which he had not previously seen, and satisfied himself that the returns were absolutely accurate. He would have seen all, but he was not well at the time. And quite recently during my absence in England, Surgeon-Captain Robson Scott, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency Circle, made a special investigation on the subject which lasted for several weeks. Drs. Mookerjee and Chowdry of the Municipal Medical Service, were specially deputed to assist him in his enquiry, and the local Medical Inspectors were asked to give him every assistance. The enquiry consisted in visiting affected localities, and those in which inoculations had been carried out and in collecting informations from the members of the household and neighbours which, on being brought to the Health Office, was checked by the inoculation registers and by the cholera death registers. The result of this investigation confirmed the accuracy of the previous observations, and Surgeon Captain Robson Scott has furnished me with the following Note :—

"In compliance with your request of yesterday, I now send you a short account of my visits to the bustees in Calcutta, during last May.

In the beginning of May last, M. Haffkine asked me to visit those wards in the town in which anti-cholera inoculations had been performed on the inhabitants, with the view of testing the accuracy of already recorded observations, and to try and find out if any observations had been missed.

During the eleven afternoons or mornings that were devoted to the work fourteen wards were visited, and enquiries were made in 164 different bustees and houses. I was either accompanied by a Medical Inspector or by the Town Inoculator (Dr. Chowdry) and was taken by them to the various quarters where inoculations had been carried out.

First of all I found out from the inhabitants those dwellings in which cholera had broken out, and afterwards the individual residents in those particular dwellings were questioned, and their statements taken down by me.

I have been able to convince myself that the method of recording the observations in Calcutta is most satisfactory, and that the recorded observations are correctly stated.

I intend to continue these visits to the bustees in Calcutta from time to time, and I shall be glad to furnish you with any new information I may gain."

The appended table embodies all the observations made since these inoculations were first introduced into Calcutta up to the end of last month. They show that cholera visited no fewer than 75 houses in which one portion of the inmates had been inoculated and the other not, and one house in which all the members had been inoculated. The tables give the address, number of inoculated and not inoculated members in the affected household, and particulars regarding the attacked.

In 76 houses there were 89 deaths from cholera, 77 being among the uninoculated and 12 among the inoculated. The following is an analysis of the observations showing the relative resistance to cholera of the inoculated and not inoculated, and the distribution of the occurrences in time. This analysis has been kindly made by M. Haffkine, who was furnished with the necessary materiall by the officiating Health Officer.

As in six houses in which uninoculated people were attacked and the inoculated escaped, the number of inoculated present was under 1-10th of the total inmates, thus allowing very little chance of the inoculated being affected these cases are not counted in the subjoined tables. As regards the rest the result is the following :—

Amongst the uninoculated members after—1,2,3,4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 34, 37, 44, 57, 62, 63, 71, 95, 99, 109, 114, 118, and amongst the inoculated of the same households, after—0,—2, 3, 4, 119, 120, 129, 132, 139, 143, 162, 189, 191, 203.—219, 240, 251, 271, 281, 284, 300, 309, 318, 319, 334, 356, 359, 362, 370, 372, 378, 383, 384, 389, 391, 393, 394, 401, 404, 408, 416, 433, 446, 448, 453—459, 472, 493, 498,—673,—720, 723, 724—& 738 days. 421, 512, 688 735 & 738 days.

This statement shows in a very characteristic manner, firstly, that during the first 4 days after the inoculation, cholera occured among the inoculated and non-inoculated, though in a smaller degree among the inoculated as will be shown later on; secondly, after the first 4 days, there was a period of over a year when there was almost an absolute freedom among the inoculated, while among the non-inoculated in the same houses cases were occurring during the whole year; and thirdly, after this period cases began gradually to re-appear among the inoculated as well as among the non-inoculated.

The grouping of the date according to these three periods, gives the following results :—

In the houses where cholera occurred during the first 4 days—a period in which the protective influence of the vaccine is gradually asserting itself there were—

167 uninoculated individuals who had 6 deaths (3·59 per cent.) and 3 attacks ending in recovery, and 2·59 inoculated persons who had 5 deaths (1·93 per cent.) and 1 attack with recovery.

In the houses where cholera occurred during the second period extending over a year, there lived—

602 non-inoculated who had 42 deaths (6·37 per cent.) and 5 attacks ending in recovery, and—

259 inoculated who had 1 death (0·37 per cent.)

In the houses where cholera has occurred during the third period, i.e., more than a year after inoculation there were—

238 uninoculated who had 23 deaths (9·66 per cent.) and 3 attacks with recovery and—

93 inoculated who had 6 deaths (6·5 per cent.)

Thus a comparison of the proportion of deaths among the inoculated and non-inoculated in the 3 periods gives the following result. During the first period of 4 days the number of deaths among the inoculated was 1·86 times smaller than among the not inoculated. During the second period lasting over a year the number of deaths among the inoculated was 22·02 times smaller than among the non-inoculated; and during the third period, i.e., more than a year after the inoculation, the deaths among the inoculated was only 1·34 times smaller than the non-inoculated.

Of the 6 inoculated belonging to the last group, who were attacked more than a year after inoculation, 5 had received only one inoculation, with the first weak anti-cholera vaccine, and the 6th inoculated, on the 3rd of June, 1894, had 2 inoculations given in very weak doses, as was practised before the observation made in July and August, 1894, in the East Lancashire Regiment in Lucknow. In this observation at Lucknow, it was shown for the first time that the effect of weak doses, with which the inoculations were begun in India, tends to disappear as time goes on, and this is confirmed by the Calcutta statistics. This fact brings the Calcutta statistics into conformity with those obtained in other parts of India, and thus confirms the accuracy of the observations mde. Since the latter part of 1894 the doses used in the treatment and the strength of the vaccines have been increased, with the object of producing a more lasting effect. But no figures are as yet available to demonstrate whether by such increased doses the object we aim at is actually obtainable.

Without excluding the occurrences of cholera in the inoculated during the four days necessary for treatment, and considering the results for the whole period of time, from the 1st day of the operations in Calcutta up to the end of last month, the results are as follows :—

654 uninoculated individuals had 71 deaths (10·86 per cent.) while 402 inoculated in the same households had 12 deaths (2·99 per cent.)

This shows that notwithstanding the incomplete protective effect of the first four days and the gradual disappearance of the resistance in those inoculated with weak doses of weak vaccines, which a large number of the inoculated people have received, the mortality amongst the inoculated compared with that of the uninoculated, was in the proportion of 1 to 3·63, giving a reduction of mortality of 72·47 per cent, or in other words, in houses where inoculations were performed, and which were subsequently visited by cholera, there occurred for 11 deaths, amongst the uninoculated three deaths, amongst a similar number of inoculated.

The results of Calcutta are fully confirmed by those obtained in other parts of India wherever it was possible to make all the necessary observations with precison, and wherever the cases were sufficiently numerous to show the effect of the inoculation. A summary of these cases is subjoined.

Outside Calcutta since the commencement of the inoculations, in India in April, 1893, opportunities for an exact comparison of the respective powers of resistance, against cholera of inoculated and non-inoculated persons presented themselves—(1) in Lucknow in the East Lancashire Regiment, (2) in Gaya in the jail, (3) in Cachar among the tea garden coolies, (4) in Margherita among coolies of the Assam-Burmah Railway Survey, and (5) in Durbhanga in the jail, (6) cooly camp at Bilaspur, (7) Serampur general population.

(1) In the East Lancashire Regiment the inoculations were done with weak vaccines, given in weak doses. Cholera occurred between the 14th and 15th month after inoculation, with the following result :—

540 Non-inoculated soldiers had 120 cases (18·75 per cent.) with 79 deaths (12·34 per cent.)

133 Inoculated soldiers had 18 cases (13·53 per cent.) with 13 deaths (9·77 per cent.)

(2) In Gaya the inoculations with weak vaccines in weak doses were applied during an existing epidemic, with results as follows :—

202 Non-inoculated prisoners had 20 cases (9·90 per cent.) with 10 deaths (4·95 per cent.)

207 Inoculated prisoners had 8 cases (3·86 per cent) with 5 deaths (2·41 per cent.)

In the Cachar tea gardens according to the latest report from Dr. Arthur Powell, the Medical Officer, the result of the inoculation since their introduction among the coolies is as follow :—

Kachin—

1,079 Uninoculated—50 cases, 30 deaths=2·78 per cent.

1,259 Inoculated—3 cases, 2 deaths=0·16 per cent.

Kalaincherra—

685 Uninoculated—10 cases, 7 deaths=1·02 per cent.

155 Inoculated—nil. nil.

Degubber—

254 Uninoculated—12 cases, 10 deaths=3·94 per cent.

407 Inoculated—5 cases with recovery, nil.

Duna—

121 Uninoculated—4 cases, 2 deaths=1·65 per cent.

29 Inoculated— nil. nil.

Sandura—

454 Uninoculated—2 cases, 1 death=0·22 per cent.

51 Inoculated—1 case with recovery, 1 death=1·96 per cent.

Karkuri—

198 Uninoculated—15 cases. 9 deaths=4·54 per cent.

443 Inoculated—2 cases with recovery, 1 death=0·23 per cent.

"Craig Park"—

185 Uninoculated—1 case, 1 death=0·54 per cent.

46 Inoculated—nil. nil.

The summary of these gardens gives the following results :—

Uninoculated 2,976 had 60 deaths=2·02 and 94 cases=3·16.

Inoculated 2,381 had 4 deaths=0·17 and 11 cases=0·43.

This table shows that, amongst inoculated, there were 11·88 times fewer deaths and 6·87 fewer cases than among the uninoculated.

(4) In Margherita, in a camp of coolies collected for the Assam-Burma Railway Survey, and escorted by the Assam Military Police, there were—

(a) Among the 12 Gurkha Sepoys, who were not inoculated, 1 fatal case; and—

(b) Among 147 non-inoculated coolies, 33 cases (22·44 per cent.) with 29 deaths (19·25.)

Among 193 inoculated coolies, 4 cases (2·04 per cent.), with 4 deaths (2·04 per cent.)

(5) In the Durbhanga Jail, cholera continued only 4 days after inoculation, with the following result :—

99 Non-inoculated prisoners had 11 cases (11·11 per cent.) with 11 deaths (11·11 per cent.)

110 Inoculated had 5 cases (4·54 per cent.), with 3 deaths (2·73 per cent.

(6) In cooly camp at Bilaspur, Central Provinces—

100 Non-inoculated had 5 deaths (5 per cent.);

150 Inoculated had 1 death (0·67);

The proportion of deaths among the inoculated being 7·5 times less than among the non-inoculated.

(7) In Serampur :—

During first 2 days after inoculation—

51 Non-inoculated had 1 death, and 1 case with recovery.

27 Inoculated had 1 death and 1 case with recovery.

After the first two days after inoculation—

51 Non-inoculated had 1 death, and 3 attacks with recovery.

42 inoculated had nil. and 1 attack with recovery.

In cases such as Serampur where the occurrences are few and have occurred during the first days, no conclusion can be drawn.

In addition to the evidence drawn from direct observations on man in epidemics, and which has been adduced in this report proving the efficacy of the inoculations against cholera, I beg to bring to the notice of the Commissioners a further proof of their protective power derived from a totally different series of experiments. I was recently in Berlin, and visited the Imperial Institute for infectious disease, when I had a long conversation with Professor Koch on the subject of the anti-choleraic inoculations. He informed me that the results of the observations made in India had perfectly satisfied him of the value of the inoculations, and that recently a series of experiments instituted by himself, Professor Pfeiffer and Dr. Kolle had enabled them to prove that the inoculations were protective. A little over six months ago the doctors, students, and others belonging to the Imperial Institute [illegible] cholera, and the serum of [illegible] taken and subjected to certain [illegible] conclusively showed that the serum [illegible] people has a rapid and absolutely [illegible] on the "comma bacillus," exceeding in this respect by 200 times the power of the serum of ordinary individuals.

Thus the evidence that the inoculations are a protective nature is of the strongest character whether we consider the observations obtained in Calcutta, or those collected from other parts of India, and this evidence amounts to positive demonstration when to these facts carefully collected during the past two years in India, and the previous experiments carried out by M. Haffkine in Paris and which gave rise to these inoculations, there are added the experimental facts regardiag the serum; of the blood of the inoculated and the special properties it acquires after inoculation. The mass of evidence is so strong that it has convinced the scientific authorities in England who for a long time considered that sufficient evidence was lacking as regards the casual relationship between the comma bacillus and cholera. When I visited in May last, the Laboratory of Dr. Klein, the eminent bacteriologist to the Local Government Board of England, he informed me that he was perfectly convinced now that the comma bacillus is the causal agent of cholera, and he no longer, as formerly, entertains any doubts on the subject. This is a most important communication from a scientist who, in his position as scientific adviser to the English Government, has for a long time exercised great caution in giving a decisive opinion, though always prepared with an open mind to consider new facts experimental or otherwise.

With these facts before the Commissioners there can be no hesitation in permanently continuing the anti-cholerak grant so that inoculations may become in Calcutta one of the agencies by which the Health Department combats cholera. With comma bacilli, in cholera seasons, in the river where so many take their daily bath, in Tolly's Nullah and the Circular Canal, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, in the bathing-platforms, and in many tanks the risks to the poorer people of being attacked with cholera is exceedingly great, and it is my duty to urge upon the Commissioners the importance of adding to their defensive weapons against cholera the powerful one of inoculation.

DEATH OF A NATIVE PHILOLOGIST.

In noticing the career of the late Mr. Harilal Harsadrai Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., a native contemporary says :—It was only the other day that he attended the Karachi Provincial Conference and took part in its deliberations. It is not many weeks since he read an interesting paper on the Vedic chronology before the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. It was within the last few weeks that he endeavoured with success to resuscitate the Surat Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha. But as the fates would have it, to-day he is no more. His unexpected death is a serious loss to the cause of Gujarati and Sanskrit literature and is being widely mourned by all who knew anything about his literary labours. Mr. Dhruva graduated in 1878 and passed his LL.B. in 1881. For some years he served as assistant-master of the Surat High School, then practised for some time as a pleader and after many years' service in the judicial line under the Gaekwar's government he had once more to fall back upon the legal profession and re-commence his professional career. From the time of his graduation to the date of his death he assiduously devoted himself to the cultivation of Sanscrit and Gujarati learning, and to the study of philology and antiquarian research. These two branches of study are necessarily progressive, and whatever the permanent value of his contributions on these subjects, it is unquestionable that he had genuine love of learning and a refined taste for higher literature. Had he devoted his energies solely to the cultivation of learning with well-sustained enthusiasm, he would have to-day occupied a still more distinguished position amongst the Sanscrit and Gujarati scholars of the day than he now occupies. It was no small compliment to his scoolarship that he was selected in 1894 by the Bombay University to deliver a lecture on Sanscrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship. He read an instructive paper before the Oriental Congress held at Stockholm, and his contributions on literary and philological subjects are many and varied in their character. His literary magazine has on the whole been conducted with considerable, critical ability and had Providence spared him the cause of Gujarati and classical learning would have considerably gained from his literary labours. His original works in Gujarati, both prose and poetical, though they show uniform excellence, [illegible] him out as a scholar. Perhaps it is too early to pronounce any final judgment on their merits, but they bear ample testimony to his literary devotion and ability. He had a still more promising literary career before him and had recently made up his mind to devote himself to the cause of the public. But all his own expectations and resolves and the hopes of his friends have been cruelly and prematurely nipped in the bud. He was a man of a genial disposition and frank heart. His industry and patience were indeed exemplary on the whole, and his death is a severe loss to the whole native community. He leaves behind him a brother who, though modest and of retired disposition, is a well-read scholar, and a host of frends and relations to bewail his loss. We offer them and his bereaved family our sincere condolence. Mr. Dhruva's death once more raises the question as to why it is that our graduates die so early. It is, indeed, a painful subject. But it is of the highest importance to the future of India and its consideration and solution cannot be deferred for long without the most serious consequences to the progress and development of the Hindu community in all directions

CHINA NEWS.

It is reported from Peking that the construction of the Peking-Hankow railway has been entrusted, in sections, to three large syndicates. An Imperial Edict is published forbidding foreigners from holding shares in any of the syndicates. For our part, further confirmation is necessary before we can believe that the Chinese officials have agreed to the true development of their country by rational means. The Peking officials are merely 'squeezing' the wealthy provincials who are foolish enough to approch the present corrupt regime, with patriotic schemes for the development of the country's resources.—For the attack on a German drill instructor at Nanking, four Chinese soldiers have been executed and others subjected to graduated punishments in accordance with the respective parts they played in the affray.—The list of disasters to China Coast shipping is augmented by accidents to the Kwangsang (Indo-China steamer) and the Kwaoglee (China Merchants'). Both struck on a rock near Parker Island, on which the Kwangsang had to be beached. The Kwaoglee went on to Shanghai.—Another anti-foreign outrage is reported from Wenchow, where two German missionaries named Klein and Manz were assaulted by the populace. Klein was badly injured but is recovering.

HONGKONG.

The plague is gradually disappearing, but we regret having to record the death of Sanitary Inspector Moffat, who contracted the desease while in the exercise of his duty and died within four days after being attacked. His funeral was largely attended by prominent officials.—There has been considerable movement amongst the worships on the China Station. The British flagship Centurion grounded on a sandbank in the Shimonoseki Straits, on the 13th inst., but was refloated without damage. —A serious conflagration took place in the Harbour on Monday morning. A large cargo boat caught fire whilst loading kerosine oil from a German ship off Causeway Bay. Before the boat could be got clear of the ship (the Columbus), the side of the ship was badly damaged. The cargo boat was taken in tow with great difficulty and beached off Kowloon Point. Upwards of 1,200 cases of oil were destroyed. Unfortunately, one man and two children were burned to death.—The Electrtric Light Co. has at last reached a dividend-paying basis and proposes to pay 5 per cent. and carry a large amount to the Reserve Fund.—"China Mail" (June 18).

The preliminary return of the British army in 1895, which is prepared in anticipation of the general annual return, and appears at a much earlier period of the year, is on the present occasion of a particularly interesting nature, showing as it does a larger number of men of the regular army serving with the colours than has ever been present before, and a similar state of affairs with regard to the volunteers. The average effective strength of the regular army of all ranks for the whole year was 220,309, and on January 1 of the present year the general total of all ranks at home and abroad was 222,194. This force was, on the date mentioned, distributed over the face of the earth thus: 106,100 in the United Kingdom, 4,407 in Egypt, 33,644 in British colonies, and 78,043 in India. The 222,194 men who were serving on January 1 last exceeded the authorised establishment of 218,320, by 3,874, all branches of the service being practically up to, or in excess of the establishment voted by Parliament. It is above all satisfactory to find that the numbers of the infantry of the line remain, as they have done now for two or three years past, so high that at the commencement of the present year the rank and file were 2,728 above the establishment of 122,328 voted. There has indeed been a steady increase of the army during the last twenty years from a total of all ranks of 190,015 on January 1, 1877, to a total of 222,194 at the commencement of the present year.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 3-4 of MADON, SONS & Co.

...ER OF THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

...e third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the ... concluded its sittings on June 12 at Grocers' ... the Montreal resolution on the subject of postal facilities, which had been proposed on Thursday and withdrawn in order that it might be redrafted, was submitted in the following amended form and adopted :—

Whereas a reduction in postal rates would facilitate and increase the commercial relations of the Mother Country and her many Colonies and possessions, and whereas the local rates of the several Colonies must necessarily vary according to their special conditions of territory, population, and transport, this congress recommends that the present British penny system should carry postal matter from Great Britain and Ireland to every British Colony, and that in return each Colonial Government should also carry postal matter at its present provincial rate to every portion of the Empire.

Mr. George Thomas (Constantiople; British Chamber) moved, "That Her Majesty's Government be requested to take the necessary measures for the abolition, or at all events the diminution, of the present exorbitant light and sanitary dues charged on shipping in Turkish waters." This was seconded by Mr. M'Arthur (Liverpool), and carried.—Mr. J. Garlick (Cape Town) moved :—

Whereas the rates of freight by steam transit from the United States to South Africa are lower than the rates from the United Kingdom to South Africa; and, whereas German Government subsidies enable goods from Germany to be delivered in the South African Republic at a cost less than such goods can be transmitted via the British Colonies to the South African Repubic from the United Kingdom; resolved—that, in the opinion of this congress, British trade and manufactures are being detrimentally affected, and that—(a) the various Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom be approached with a view of obtaining a proper classification of goods at more equable rates of freight; (b) that the various railway companies be invited to consider the seriousness of the position; (c) that the attention of the British Imperial Government be called to the operation of German subsidies.

The President read a telegram from Sir Donald Currie, in which Sir Donald protested that, in common fairness to steamship owners and others against whom the resolutions were directed, the congress should allow an opportunity to the other side to state their case before coming to any decision.—The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. Garland Soper.—Mr. A. Holt (Johannesburg) moved the following amendments :—"That this congress suggests that the British steamship companies engaged in the South African trade be hereby requested to readjust their rates of freight so as to make them as low as those at present charged by the German and American steamship companies."—This was seconded by Mr. Heymann (Johannesburg).—The amendment was negatived, and the original resolution was then carried.—Mr. J. W. Willians (Leeds) moved :—That connection by railway of a seaport in Burma with South-West China at Szumao is greatly required in order to open out to the trade of the Empire our new territories in the basin of the Mekong, and to enable manufacturers of the Empire to compete with those of France in Northern Siam and in South-West China."—Mr. Hibbert (Blackburn) seconded this, and it was agreed to.—The Hon. T. M. Daly (Winnipeg) moved :—

That this congress views with regret the movement of surplus population leaving Great Britain to foreign lands, thus drawing from the strength of the Empire. That this congress looks upon such a tendency as not only wasteful of the vitality of the race, but altogether unnecessary, seeing that the British Colonies and dependencies offer fields for emigration as attractive, if not more attractive, than can be found in any foreign country. That within the bounds of the British Empire the emigrant can find any variety of climate and reach success in any pursuit, and yet retain all the privileges of a British subject. Therefore this congress deems it the duty of the Imperial and Colonial governments, as well as of all patriotic citizens of the Empire, to use every means available to encourage emigration to the Colonies.

Mr. Nairn (Winnipeg) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the Congress ended with three cheers for the Queen, followed by the singing of the National Anthem. To mark the termination of the Congress Mr. Chamberlain, as its honorary president, and Mrs. Chamberlain held a reception on June 12 at the Imperial Institute. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duches of York, and the Duke and Duches of Teck were among the visitors. From two to three thousand guests were also present, and the gathering was a brilliant one in every respect. The reception was preceded by the garden party at Osterley Park.

MR. MORLEY ON OUR "HARUM-SCARUM" GOVERNMENT.

Mr. John Morley, speaking in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on June 17, said the last General Election was one of the most disastrous routs the Liberal party ever experienced in Lancashire. There was a blunt and homely saying, that there were two kinds of fools, those who gave advice and those who did not take it. Looking back upon that occasion, it might be said that he represented one class and the electors of Lancashire represented the other. Those who might have voted for the Tories in the belief that they would support bimetallism would find that the most powerful, unflinching, and uncompromising denunciation of bimetallism had come from the lips of a Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer. With regard to the cotton duties, the Government had assented to a reduction of 5 per cent. on piece goods. But why no corresponding relief from duty upon hand-loom piece goods? So far as those were concerned it was a bit of pure protection, and Lancashire was worse off than before. As to the general affairs of the country, was not there some reason for a very strong searching of hearts? There were the unemployed, old age pensions, exclusion of destitute aliens, provisions for enabling workmen to become owners of their own dwellings, and, above all, the homely question of abolishing the prison-made brush. There was not the slightest chance of their Tory representatives furthering a single one of these items in their programme. What was the country told before the election? That it was going to get rid of a restless Government of a pack of enthusiasts, and even of doctrinaires, and was going to put in office a Ministry that would give us a quiet comfortable time at home, that would uphold the national strength and the national honour abroad. But what a shattering change in eleven months had come over the Elysian dreams of the quiet electors. Never since Simon de Montfort invented Parliament had he (Mr. Morley) seen such a spectacle of dismay and discomfiture as he observed last Monday night on the countenances of that giant majority. He declared the sight was so painful, the humiliation of the giant majority was so profound, that as a humane, charitable man he could not but feel some sympathy both for them and their leaders. It was more like the sight of a great stranded whale than anything he could imagine, and certainly last Monday deserved to be marked with the blackest stone in the history of the Tory party. The country asked for a policy of honest humdrum. Instead of humdrum the Lancashire electors had got harum scarum. It was the most harum scarum Government of this century. The Rating Bill would cost them many seats, and as for the Education Bill, he believed it to be for all party purposes defunct. A Customs Union with the Colonies has been recently suggested, but he considered that an artificial arrangement of that kind so far from bringing the Mother Country and Colonies together would not only destroy the foundation of our trade, but would sow the seeds of ill-will and friction between ourselves and the Colonists. On the Soudan policy he charged Lord Salisbury with having completely changed his point of view. Lord Salisbury said in his speach the other night that the motive for the war was the incursion of Dervishes, which was dagerous and humiliating, but Lord Cromer in February said that they were not dangerous, but slight and insignificant. Then Lord Salisbury said that Kassala was threatened by the Dervishes. The Italians say that they repulsed the Dervishes, and that they wished to go out, and, for reasons which the Italian general gave, that they are only staying there to oblige us. Granted that it were prudent and wise that Egypt should again annex the Soudan without tutelage, that Egypt should once more go to Kharoum, he submitted that it was war—aggressive, unprovoked, wanton war. Was that the only way that the human mind or imagination could conceive of getting hold of these wild people and this wild district? They had wild tribes on the Indian frontier. Some of the wildest of them had been won over. Their territories had been made peaceful, not by war, but by negotiations.—A resolution condemning the three principal measures of the Government was carried. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Morley for his speech, and, in responding to it, he said that his meeting convinced him that the tide had already turned in favour of their party.

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THE SECRET OF CUBA.

What, asks the "Spectator," has happened to the Spanish army, only recently reorganised by King Alfonso XII., and supposed to be equal for its numbers to any army in Europe, to afflict it with paralysis which has apparently fallen on it in Cuba? Usually when an army breaks down, as our own army did for a time in the Crimea, and the Chinese army did in Manchuria, the blame is first of all at tributable to the Supply Departments, or the Transport Services, or the central administration. This explanation of the failure in Cuba is not, however, so much as suggested. On the contrary, the Government of Madrid deserves credit for a feat which, so far as we know, is unrivalled in the long annals of military operations. In perfect silence, without the smallest fuss, and without any hitch important enough to attract attention, the War Office of Madrid has forwarded to Cuba, over four thousand miles of sea, an army of a hundred and seventy-five thousand men, that is, more than twice the whole British army in India, with a full supply of officers, of artillery, of munitions, and of food. That is a feat which would be creditable even to the British marine, which reveals in Mr. Reid an unexpected capacity for organisation, and which throws a quite novel light upon the strength with which the Spanish people if provoked, could intervere in the politics of the Mediterranean, say for example, in the defence of Morocco, if threatened with an attack from Algiers. These troops again, once in the island, are all housed, are all fed, and move about, when ordered without any special difficulty. This appears, it is true to be some defficiency either of engineers a pontoons, or the rising of the rivers could be embarrassing, but there seems to be no want of transport, for heavy columns make successful marches, we hear of rapid retreats and "surprise" advances, and it is admitted on all hands that the insurgents, who cannot be better supplied than the troops, are stopped either by the hills, or the rivers, or the roads. Nevertheless, this vast force, which in British or French hands would suffice to garrison a continent, and which is actually four times the entire strength of the insurgents, is represented as absolutely powerless, practically besieged in its own quarters.

We have watched the Spanish Army for years, having always had a belief that the potential strength of Spain was underrated, and we are fairly familiar with its failure to cope with the insurrections which cost the mother-country Spanish America, but we honestly confess ourselves at our wits-end. We cannot even imagine where the dry-rot lurks. The soldiers are as brave, to begin with, as any men in the world, singularly temperate, excellent marchers, and, except when pronouncing for a revolution, as much under discipline as any other troops. The men opposed to them are not of any especially warlike race, but are just Spaniards like themselves, or half-castes no better than themselves, or negroes, who must be, in soldierly qualities, if not in bravery, inferior to themselves. They die, it is true, readily in the Cuban climate, but that loss is an ascertained quantity, and is made up by the arrivals, while, though there are many desertions of general disaffection there is not a trace. The officers may not be well trained, but they do their work regularly in Spain, they obey orders so readily that at home every general in high command is a power in the State, and however little they may know of the scientific side of their profession, they must at least know far more than the leaders of the insurgents. Nobody accuses them of shrinking from the bullets, and indeed in most of the skirmishes reported —battles there have been none—the proportion of officers killed and wounded is rather unusually large. There are stories of a kind of corruption among them unwillingness to end a war during which they draw special allowances; but we never remember a war waged by any troops in which that libel was not repeated, and the Spanish officers had special allowances in Morocco also.

The Government of the United States does not want Cuba, with its race questions to settle, its Spanish and negro population, its solid Catholic vote, and its exposure in war time to maritime attack. The Spaniards are perfectly capable of holding on until they are unable to raise more money, and then of retiring, as they did originally from the Spanish colonies, without conceding any terms whatever. If they think their honour involved, that, if the war continues as at present, is precisely what they will do, while the insurgents have no more motive for submission than the Maroons had. They do not loathe the guerilla war, with its skirmishes and adventures and intrigues, but enjoy it heartily, and can go on with it for twenty years just as well as for two. If they submit, they and the discontented but quiet majority who have joined neither side will be crushed by additions to a taxation already heavy, for Spain will not submit to be taxed to pay rebels' expenses in rebelling. We see no reason why the rich island should not for a time sink into the position occupied by several Spanish-American provinces after the war of occupation—that of a practically derelict State, left almost without an appearance of government, with a thin population struggling to keep a little food out of the hands of marauders. Spain cannot conquer the island, its inhabitants will not be able, from their divisions, to govern it in the civilised way, and the United States will neither take it itself nor suffer anybody else. Cuban tobacco is a luxury that the world can do without, and except the widespread desire for that luxury—which the planters of Borneo or Virginia might conceivably replace—we can see no historical or political reason why Cuba should not suffer the extremity of misfortune, and, as an organised State, cease practically to exist. That has happened to other flourishing communities, to all the beautiful provinces, for example, on the south shore of the Mediterranean, and we do not know that Cuba has any charm through which to escape the inevitable consequences of extreme misgovernment, social anarchy, and continuous civil war. We are all optimists now-a-days, but then none of us ever saw a community deliberately destroying its own means of remaining civilised, with a great army looking on in a sort of trance.

ENGLISH SOCIETY AS IT IS.

BY LADY JEUNE.

There is an interesting article in the "Saturday Review" by Lady Jeune on English society as it is. "Everybody" (says Lady Jeune) "is in society now. What originally consituted a right to be in good society in England has been discarded. Birth and rank count for nothing, unless they bring with them into the great market of society other claims to success; and the best claim to be a leader of fashionable society in England is to be able to provide the greatest amount of amusement. Every man and woman are expected to contribute their mite to the common fund of amusement, and those who contribute the largest amount are the acknowledged heads of society. It is impossible that it should be otherwise; for agricultural distress—depreciation in the value and rental of land—has broken down the territorial aristocracy of England, and the moneyed aristocracy has taken its place. The growing size of society, the luxury and the variety of amusements it offers, are some of the indications that it is based upon wealth; for such a society could never have come into existence in a purely aristocratic, and therefore a poorer, community. Whether it is an ideal state or not is hardly a matter over which we need agitate ourselves. That it is much more amusing, much more interesting, than the society which it has superseded there can be no doubt. There is less restraint, more sense of enjoyment, and we get much better value for our pains and money than in the days when a cold exclusiveness constituted the distinctive mark of a good but very dull society. It may seem a somewhat sweeping assertion to say that there is not such

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	75	28	36	30	65	39	42
Saturday, July 4	0	70	0	17	0	66	0	6
Sunday, July 5	2	50	2	90	2	50	3	72
Total	31	95	31	43	33	81	33	20
Total fall to July 5, 1895	21	31	17	10	18	23	28	24
Total fall to July 5, 1894	23	98	18	40	18	48	17	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla up to the 4th July is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
June 28th	0	59
" 29th	0	27
" 30th	1	0
July 1st	1	85
" 2nd	0	60
" 3rd	3	60
" 4th	1	20
	8	72
Previously registered	45	78
Total	54	50

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the past 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and thatched or screw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Mile per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June.	RAINFALL. Variation since 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·615	W	3	99·5	72·4	77	...	5·40	+0·71
Agra	29·646	SW	7	99·5	82·7	67	...	2·02	−1·76
Cawnpore	29·646	WSW	9	95·3	82·1	80	...	2·96	
Allahabad	29·673	WsW	8	97·1	81·3	78	...	4·36	−2·25
Jhansi	29·705	SW	6	91·7	80·7	75	0·04	8·74	+2·23
Jacobabad	29·580	SE	9	112·2	86·0	67	...	0·05	−0·25
Karachi	29·624	WSW	15	94·8	83·5	80	...	7·29	+0·55
Joypore	29·705	NW	6	93·2	75·3	87	...	2·80	−0·82
Jhansi	29·653	W	13	89·0	76·5	90	0·15	10·73	+7·19
Deesa	29·623	SSW	14	88·7	78·5	93	...	9·42	+5·35
Ahmedabad	29·636	SW	3	91·3	77·6	95	0·45	6·51	
Abu	29·780	WSW	12	90·5	66·4	73	...	6·57	+4·03
Rajkot	29·683	W	17	91·8	79·0	83	0·02	12·6	+5·03
Veraval	29·562	W	22	83·6	78·7	89	0·28	10·16	
Neemuch	29·554	WSW	6	86·8	74·6	87	...	16·83	+5·15
Indore	29·623	W	6	89·7	73·6	82	0·06	5·7	−2·37
Sanger	29·653	W	4	85·3	75·1	86	...	12·28	+9·24
Jubulpore	29·566	WSW	6	89·4	73·1	88	0·43	15·50	+4·11
Hoshangabad	29·57	W	7	90·3	75·6	82	...	11·63	+1·75
Khandwa	29·597	SW	11	88·2	74·0	78	...	8·88	+1·63
Raipur	29·583	SSW	6	91·9	77·6	79	0·03	12·71	+1·57
Nagpur	29·81	SW	9	93·8	76·8	78	0·55	12·67	+1·98
Amraoti	29·600	WNW	12	94·2	76·8	89	...	11·91	+2·73
Akola	29·703	SW	9	90·9	75·6	74	0·30	9·81	+0·25
Surat	29·557	SW	L	88·6	81·1	89	0·30	7·01	−5·40
Malegaon	29·605	WSW	12	91·9	75·6	67	...	6·23	+0·59
Bombay	29·650	WSW	15	85·9	78·0	83	0·33	29·16	+5·34
Poona	29·651	WNW	19	82·1	71·9	80	0·05	9·41	+0·85
Ahmednagar	29·616	WSW	15	83·4	72·4	82	...	8·05	..
Aurangabad	29·631	SW	9	88·2	71·6	78	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·676	SW	14	91·3	71·0	64	...	3·19	−2·35
Ratnagiri	29·712	SsW	12	85·4	77·9	91	0·46	22·10	−14·81
Belgaum	29·731	WSW	31	78·7	68·2	91	0·83	17·30	+7·97
Gadag	29·752	NW	12	86·6	69·4	79	0·05	2·58	
Karwar	29·755	W	10	88·2	78·5	89	0·03	38·75	−6·80
Mangalore	29·797	WSW	2	81·4	74·4	87	1·30	49·34	+8·21
Calicut	29·813	SE	3	79·8	74·0	90	1·79	47·13	+10·07
Cochin	29·833	NE	L	82·7	72·7	83	1·03	33·70	+2·76
Bangalore	29·800	WSW	17	85·3	64·3	84	...	3·19	−1·84
Secunderabad	29·663	W	19	90·2	74·8	66	0·01	4·72	−0·97
Masulipatam	29·645	WSW	7	94·2	76·6	83	0·34	4·98	−1·76
Bellary	29·727	W	14	95·2	76·8	58	...	0·83	−1·27
Cuddapah	29·714	NW	16	100·2	80·4	62	...	3·53	−0·99
Madras	29·708	W	8	102·5	82·5	56	0·06	1·55	−0·96
Nellore	29·773	W	8	98·4	77·3	67	...	4·18	+1·62
Trichinopoly	29·758	WNW	13	99·8	80·3	61	...	0·25	−1·65
Negapatam	29·735	W	13	102·1	80·9	53	..	1·14	−0·93
Colombo	29·620	WSW	9	89·0	80·0	81	...	8·37	+0·71
Aden (20th)	29·670	W	11	92·8	81·3	67	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·35 (28·95); G T H=0·17 (28·53); S G H=0·23 (30·39); C P=0·33 (29·50).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra, Cawnpore, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Coimbatore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the forces has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 29 at Ajmere. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur, and the minimum 4° in excess at Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·79"), Mangalore (1·00") and Cochin (1·03"), and light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Belgaum. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is slightly weaker than usual, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, thereby indicating conditions favourable for the continuance of light to moderate showers on that coast. In Gujarat, Berar, Rajputana, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces rain is to be expected.

The mail steamer Caledonia left Aden on the 28th June, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 16° 30' N., Longitude 50° 25' E., at noon on the 30th, moderate to light south-westerly and variable winds and moderate increasing southerly swell; to Latitude 18° 06' N., Longitude 65° 31' E., at midnight on the 1st June, strong monsoon, an overcast sky and high south-west sea and swell; to arrival on the 3rd moderate monsoon, overcast sky and south-west swell.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has given way over the whole of India and changes are irregular in Northren India. The fall is brisk in Malabar and North Bombay and the relative distribution has been practically unaltered by these changes. Pressure is now normal in the Peninsula, in moderate defect in Upper India and considerable defect in Burma. Moderate to heavy general rain has fallen in Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur and light to moderate showers in Assam and Lower Burma. A series of thunderstorms have given moderate local rain in parts of the N.-W. P. and the Punjab. Bahraich reports two inches, and Malnapuri, Meerut and Rawalpindi, one inch. Mail steamer reports strong monsoon between Socotra and Bombay. Winds are increasing slightly in the west coast districts, where light to moderate rain has fallen. Local showers have fallen in the Central Provinces. Chanda reports two inches and Nagpur one inch. The bay current is only of moderate strength, the Bombay current is increasing and the conditionsare becoming more favourable for general rain. The weather is slightly unsettled and showery in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·675
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	82·5
Extent of cloudiness (the whole sky clouded =10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	494
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	1·0
" year	29·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July	0·2

SANCTION has been accorded to a general approximate estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,73,700, for remodelling the existing and constructing certain new buildings in the British Infantry lines at Jhansi, with a view to bringing the accommodation up to the authorised scale and putting it into a satisfactory condition.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and insensibly unifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. "A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain H Elliott, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, Captain T Wickenden, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong (17th June), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's ss Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Jedda (23rd June) via Aden, with 535 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D Miller, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Bushire (24th June) via Linga and Bunderabbas, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following Passengers:—Mr Mitchell, Mr and Mrs C L Bate, Lane, Mr Ebrahim Hajee Habib and 630 Coolies.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Muncherjee Eduljee Sethna, Subedar Rahiman Din, Resaldar Faizoola Khan, Jemadars Shair Dir and Sahebulla Khan and 60 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Caledonia	3629	Andrews	London	24-7	P & O Co
B	Alaba	1101	Peria	Not fixed		M M & Co
C	Ville de Beifort	1594	Brebaw Hoore	10-7 J Mackintosh & Co
C	Avoca	963	Davidson	Zanzibar	11-7	H C Joosub
H	& J H M S Mandala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H	& J Tennasserim	1020	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Australia	2381	Tait	Glasgow	1-7	W & A Graham
L	Lynrowan	1797	Macnell	Kurrachi	12-7	K Nixon & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Adam			Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do.
N	F					Do.
P	Alecto	2311	Wing	Hull	10-7	F Mulr & Co
Q	Kirkhill	2345	Watson	Japan	10-7	Tata & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brabamani	524		Hudroo		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	3761	Nantes	London	10-7	P & O S N Co
3	Hispania	3393	Abner	Liverpool	18-7	W & A Graham
5	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	8-7	Harboro,
4	Jubella	1712	Tyndal	Jedda	4-7	H C Joosub
5	Mirzapore	2168	London	Chin	9-7	P & O S N Co
7	Asrakhan	2238	Evan	T Morrison & Co
8	Vindobona	2674	Bellen	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
9	Bombay	2074	Weston	China	Not fixed	P & O Co
10	Kohinur	2367	Elliot	Calcutta	4-7	T Morrison & Co
12	Aston Hall		Mefeo			E Bates & Co
13	Byculla	1093	Stilburry	Rangoon	Not fixed	M M & Co
14	Pachumba	544	Thomas	Kurrachee	Not fixed	M M & Co
15	A'pheo	981	Etunne	P Gulf	11-7	E de Bolton

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nowshera	300		B I S N Co
Tug Princess			B Port Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 14·39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Mobile (s)	Miller	Bushire, June 24.
4	Moshtari (s)	Clark	Jeddah, June 23.
	Brindisi (s)	Weckinden	Hongkong, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Lawada (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachee.
	Kohinur (s)	Elliott	Calcutta, &c.
5	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mobile, for Persian Gulf.
" Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Moshtari for Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June. 1 Lady Armstrong s. Abott ..... Bombay, June 26
Bree sp ..... Lardiner ..... V L Fiji Islands, May14.
July. 2 Nizam s. ..... Craig ..... Bombay, June 11.
Strathgyle ..... Jones ..... Colombo, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Steamer Malda, ship Glencaird, barque Mary Blundell, and schooner Ida.
July 2.—Steamers Dictator, Duncra, Wardha and Clan Mackenzie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July. 2 Katoria s. ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July. 1 Palitana s. ..... Rangoon.
2 Chanda s. ..... Bombay.
Putlai s ..... Negapatam.
Daphne s ..... Calcutta.
Umlasi s ..... Natal.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June. 23 Pemba s ..... Rothwell ..... Bombay.
Simla s ..... Prior ..... Persian Gulf.
24 Dwarka s ..... Tice ..... Bombay.
25 Knight Templar s. Bayne ..... Do.
Dumra s ..... Russell ..... Do.

DEPARTURES.

June. 20 Ursa s ..... Phippin ..... Dunkirk and Hull.
23 Pemba s ..... Rothwell ..... Persian Gulf.
Simla s ..... Prior ..... Bombay.
26 Dwarka s ..... Tice ..... Do.
29 Rafford Hall s ..... Browne ..... Marseilles & Liverpool

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Endeavour, Brockon, The Captain.
" Norna, Harrison, Pestonji Bhicaji.
" Knight Templar, Bayne.
" Dumra, Russell, Mcl Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Dumra s (Bombay)—35 cwt wool unpressed, 6551 cwt wheat, 13 cwt rice, and 1167 corges.
Emir s (Havre via Bombay)—6090 cwt rapeseed, and 30000 cwt bones.
Rhienfels s (Hamburg)—1958 bales cotton, 91 bales cotton for transhipment to Bremen, 200 corges skins, 696 corges hide, and 8000 cwt bones.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—474 cwt cotton unpressed, 14781 cwt wheat, 73 cwt linseed, and 2 cwt rice.
Pachnuba s (Bombay)—77 cwt cotton unpressed, 90 cwt wool unpressed, 3510 cwt wheat, and 144 corg-s skins.
Ursa s (Hull)—4000 cwt rapeseed &c, 30000 cwt wheat, 2000 cwt linseed, and 200 corges hide.
Uras s (Dunkirk)—167 bales wool, 2003 cwt rapeseed, and 18007 cwt gingellseed.
Dido s (Hull)—19420 cwt wheat, 2000 cwt linseed, and 131 corges hide.
Simla s (Bombay)—1798 cwt wheat, 389 cwt barley, 100 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

IMPORTS.

Lookslay Hall s (Liverpool)—635 pieces white goods (foreign).
Rheinfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—1247 cwt iron bar &c, 1399 cwt steel.
Dido s (Hull via Bombay)—544 cwt iron bar &c.
Dumra s—(Bombay)—1130 pieces grey goods (foreign), 813 pieces grey goods (Indian) 3,000 pieces white goods (foreign), 416 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 3,009 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—185291 pieces grey goods (foreign), 83590 pieces white goods (foreign), 70764 pieces prints, 1800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 170219 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 503 cwt iron bar &c, 40 cwt steel, 2521 tons coal, 131 tons coke.
Pachnuba s (Bombay)—1015 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1600 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1575 pieces white goods (foreign) 3545 pieces prints (foreign), 15 pieces prints (indian), 10 cases steel, 7 cwt copper, and 1 cwt yellow metal.
Dumra s (Bombay)—3661 pieces grey goods, 5430 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14758 pieces white goods (foreign), 2783 pieces prints (foreign), 61 pieces prints (Indian), 1200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 3400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 203 cwt steel.

THE value of a Pasteur Institute has, according to the British Consul at Piræus, been remarkably shown in Athens. The Institute was opened in August 1894, by Dr. Pampoukis, and during the first sixteen months of its existence, 201 cases were treated, of which 176 were from Greece, twenty-one from Egypt, and four from Asia Minor. There was only one death, and in this case the patient had delayed applying for treatment until fifteen days after having been bitten. The Consul also adds: "It is practically impossible to over-estimate the value of such an establishment in the Levant, and its existence should be made widely known. Not only does the curse of masterless dogs exist in Greece, but even more so in the neighbouring countries. A muzzling order does exist in Attica, but itis not enforced, and the strewing of poisoned meat in the streets of Athens and Piræus is apparently the only attempt made by the authorities to deal with an increasing amount of rabies." These facts afford a strong argument in favour of the utility of the muzzling order as a preventive of hydrophobia. The testimony of this observer may be safely regarded as unprejudiced, and the facts to which he draws attention are those of which he has personal knowledge.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cool ing, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES, 1896.

SECOND ENTRIES.

CLOSED ON 1ST JULY.

1ST DAY.

"The Scurry."—32 First Entries
Mr Langton's b aus gelt, Tommy (13-1)
Mr Langton's b aus gold, Fortunatus (13-3)
Capt Stannus' ch a entire Catapult
Capt Edward's b ch p Baby (Rughney dam by Bantam)
Mr May's b w m Clarinda
Mr James' b ch m Mettle First Entries
"The Debut Stakes."—
Mr James' b ch p Sunshine
Mr James' ch a Flash Light
Mr Jardine's b aus mare Rima
Mr Mathe's b aus mare Land Lady
Mr James' b aus mare Lady Baldwin
"The Lilliputs."—23 First Entries
Capt Edward's b ch p Baby, 4 years
Mr James' g a p Hercules
Mr James' ch a m Flash Light
Mr James' bk a p Essor
H H The Rao of Kutch's d ch p The Dun
Aga Moostapha Khan's ch a p Premier
"The Trials."—15 First Entries
Mr W D Whatman's b a gal Meteor (5 yrs, 13-3)
Major G H M Conran's b a gal Lo Ben 13-3
Mr James' b a g Bantam

SECOND DAY.

"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—17 First Entries
Mr James' b ch mare Esme
Mr James' ch a h Sunshine
H H The Rao of Kutch's b ch h Legacy
"The Omnium."—17 First Entries
Mr James' b aus m l and Lady
Mr James' b aus m Lady Baldwin
Mr H C Barder's g g Afterthought
"The Kirkee Cup."—19 First Entries
Capt Stannus' b a entire T. bleau
Mr James' b a p Essor
H H the Rao of Kutch's d ch p The Dun
Aga Moostapha Khan's ch a p Premier
"The Eclipse Stakes."—31 First Entries
Mr Rocke's ch a p Saracen (13-3)
Major W Jervis's gal Meteor (5 yrs, 13-3)
Capt Stannus' b a entire Tableau
Col J Anderson's b a p Barrow
"The Selling Race."—7 First Entries
Mr Langton's b aus gold Tommy (Rs 800) (13-1)
Mr Langton's b aus gold Fortunatus (Rs 800) (13-2½)
Capt Stannus' ch a entire Catapult
Mr May's b w m Clarinda (by Rughney dam by Bantam) (Rs 5 0)
Mr James' b ch m Mettle (Rs 300)
Mr James' g a p Hercules (Rs 300)
Mr James' g a g Blue Light (Rs 300)

THIRD DAY.

"The Auction Stakes."—6 First Entries
Mr Rocke's ch a p Saracen (Rs 1000) (13-3)
Mr James' ch a p Sunshine (Rs 500)
"The International Handicap."—16 First Entries
Mr Willoughby's br aus m Rima
Mr H C Burder's g w gold Afterthought
"The Galloway Handicap."—29 First Entries
Mr Rocke's ch a p Saracen (13-3)
Capt Stannus' b a entire Tableau
Mr James' b a g Bantam
"The Deccan Handicap."—13 First Entries
Mr Johnson's b a g Manilla
Mr James' b ch m Esme
Mr James' ch a h Sunshine
Thakore Sahib of Morvi's br ch mare Ada
H H The Rao of Kutch's b ch h Legacy
"The Grand Stand Plate."—21 First Entries
Mr Rocke's ch a p Saracen (13-3)
Mr James' b a g Bantam

W. C. ROSS, Capt.,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd July 1896.

Final Entries close on 25th July.

Particular attention of owners is drawn to General Conditions 4, 5 and 18 of the Prospectus.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES, 1896.

SECOND ENTRIES.

CLOSED 1ST JULY.

"The Bombay Army Cup."—First Entries 9
Lieut F K Fair's g a g Khalid II (13-3)
"The Poona Grand National Steeple Chase."—First Entries 14.
Mr C Smith's b aus m Maid Marian
Mr R De Clermont's b aus geld Sir Bryan (aged)
Surg Capt H F Cleveland's b g Oakleaf
"The Ganeshkhind Chase."—First Entries 5
Capt A Young's ch ch m Lolah
Mr Buckley's b m Thelia 13-3
"The Yerrowda Chase."—First Entries 6
Mr A W S Lyon's g a g Grey Momus (13-3)
Mr H C Burder's g w gold Native Cat

SECOND DAY.

"The Horse Chase."—First Entries 13
Mr C Smith's b aus mare Maid Marian
Mr R De Clermont's b aus gold Sir Bryan (aged)
Surg Capt H F Cleveland's b w gold Oakleaf
"The Galloway Chase."—First Entries 8
Mr A W S Lyon's g a g Grey Momus (13-3)
Lieut F K Fair's g a g Khalid II (13-3)
"The Lilliput Chase"—First Entries 6.
Mr T E M Lawson's d ch gelt Peppercorn
Lieut F K Fair's ch a p Sovereign (13-2)

W. C. ROSS, Capt.,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd July 1896.

Final Entries close on 15th August.

Particular attention of owners is drawn to general condition 6 of the Prospectus.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—10,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—56 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1400 lbs brassware, Ardshir Byramjee; 110 cwt gum, Tokersee Jamnadas; 89 cwt gum, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonneberg s—300 lbs brassware, and 500 lbs Indian tea, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 511 cwt myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sonneberg s—531 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 82 cwt myrabollams, John L Kerston and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—3012 cwt rapeseed, 999 cwt groundnuts, 6000 cwt mowrasseed, and 17120 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astrakhan s—2999 cwt rapeyseed, 6528 cwt rapeseed, and 23705 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Belfort s—46 cwt khus khus roots, and 45 cwt gum Eugene Meiffre.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 1000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Vindobona s—250 cwt ginge lyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—500 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 763 cwt myrabollams, Jaffer Joomabhai; 5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirkhill s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 cwt peacock feathers, Ally Mahomed Hamtoola.
Bisagno s—22 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 376 cwt raisins, Van Shum and Co.
Mirzapore s—164 cwt moyeteeth, and 1 case tortoise shells, M M Essabhoy.
Bombay s—100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 450 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 37 cwt finnelseed, and 18 cwt kadoo, Abdool Hoosien Cumrooddin; 35 cwt Salsas, 45 cwt Kamis, and 112 cwt olibanum, Quan Lun Esoo; 500 cwt onions, The Onion Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 289 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Kirkhill s—159 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 68 cwts sandalwood chips, Vanmall Javee.
Mirzapore—100 bales twist, D Lalljee.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkhill s—3451 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Jeoharmull Hurbhux; 61 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirkhill s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	35	11	1	47
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	11,370	7,987	74	19,441
Total for 25 weeks	11,970	8,187	94	20,251
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	599	465	2	859
Per mile of Ry do.	23	27	...	50
Total to corresponding date do.	10,839	11,401	66	22,399

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 49
Ditto to date ..... " 2,048

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 13th June 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	58,631	39,094	...	3,463	79,639	...
Goods	55,082	50,939	4,963	...	...	10,013
Other earnings	3,734	8,564	..	4,830	...	19,305
Total for week	94,437	79,747	...	3,310	...	...
Aggregate	2,359,787	2,330,266	...	...	80,121	...

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 16.

1st Life Guards: Lieut B D'A Corbet resigns his commission.
11th Hussars: Lieut-Col and Brevet Col and C. F. Swaine retires on half-pay; Major R. J. Courtenay to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Col C E Swaine.
Royal Engineers: Col John D Cruickshank (late Bombay), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.
Regimental District: Brevet Col R B Cotton, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to Command the 13th Regimental District (the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry), vice Col W H Thompson, placed on half-pay.
Suffolk Regt: Lieut G D Crooke is seconded for service as Adjutant of a Volunteer Corps in India.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry: Staff Qmr Sergt A Kearsey, from Acting Garrison Sergt Major, Alexandria to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J Conway, retired.
Oxfordshire Light Infantry: Lieut Col E B Pocklington retires on full pay.
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders: Lieut D L MacEwen is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Sec Lieut A D Forbes Gordon, from 20th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut D L MacEwen.
Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians), Capt H V Platt retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.
Army Service Corps: Lt Col E Fitz Stubbs is placed on retired pay.
Staff: Brevet-Col E Clayton, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel on the Army, vice Col G J Burgmann, retired; Capt F S Robb, the Durham Light Infantry, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Major H D Laffan, R E, appointed a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters.
School of Gunnery: Lieut Col T Perrott, from half-pay, is continued in the appointment of a Chief Instructor; Capt J R Ritchie, R A, to be an Instructor, vice Major H W M Sidwell, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt L D Jackson, R A, to be an Instructor on augmentation of establishment.
Army Chaplains' Department: The Rev R Morrison, Chaplain to the Forces Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces First Class.
Army Medical Staff: Surg-Lieut J H Whitehead resigns his commission.
Ordnance Store Department, First Class Master Gunner A P Robertson, R A, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.
Army Pay Department: The following Officers to be Pay masters

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding		Rs. 28.
"Army" Hunter,	ditto.	,, 38.
Superior Hunter,	ditto.	,, 65.
Ditto	Keyless action	,, 85.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,, 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	,, 175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding		Rs. 29.
"Army" Half Hunter,	ditto.	,, 39.
Superior Half Hunter,	ditto.	,, 70.
Ditto	Keyless action	,, 90.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,, 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	,, 175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from....Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c. Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The GUARDIAN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD says: "Undeniably the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "Some have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and find it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St. London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

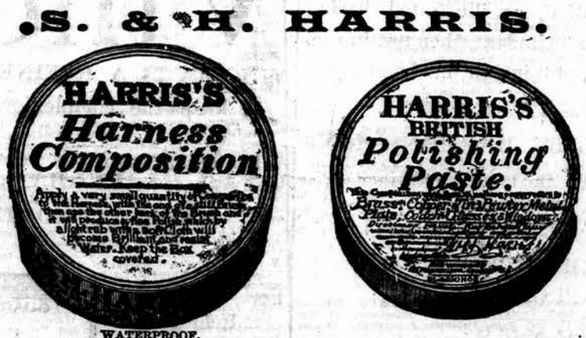
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Ganny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S. & H. HARRIS.



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In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - - LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity and certainty which astonish.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST

MELLIN'S FOOD

is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be mixed in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

(REGISTERED)
KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

GOLD & Co.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

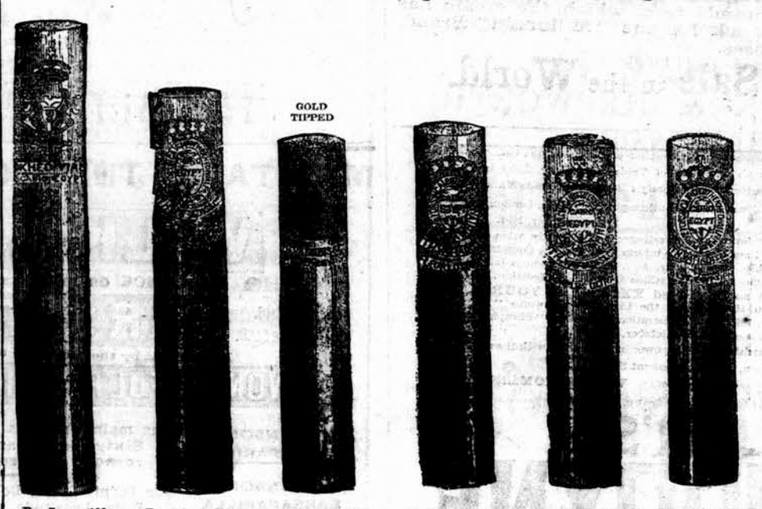
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 2-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

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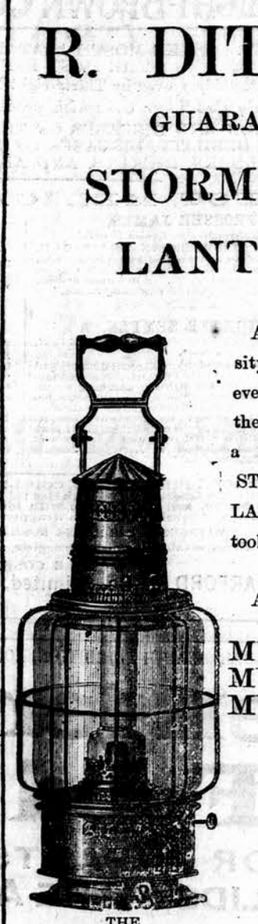

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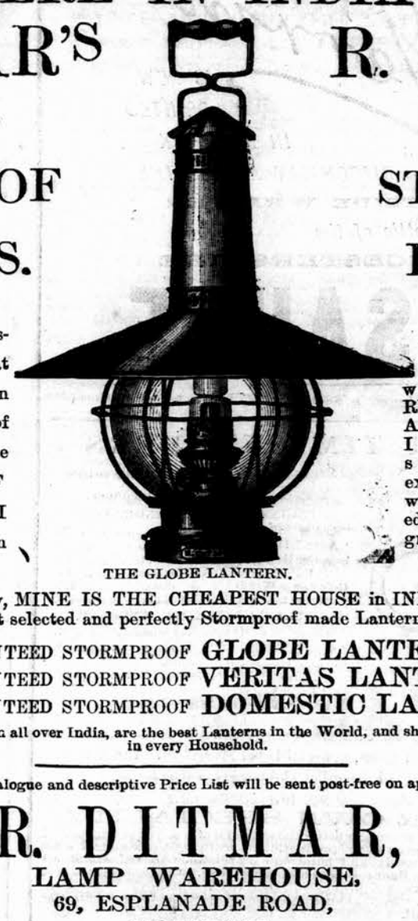

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